The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of 10 (county and over) $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the company the Order, the money must always be received from, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1876. NO. 160.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is taken in the name or by another's, or whether he subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by man, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Hungary.

THE DANUBE FLOODS—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY IN PESTH AND VICINITY.

BUDA-PESTH, March 12.—In five small townships along the river Danube, 521 houses collapsed from the 7th to the 9th inst., in consequence of their foundations being damaged by the floods. In Pesth and its suburbs it is impossible to count the houses which have been ruined. Four hundred square miles of winter corn have been lost in Hungary. The foundations of houses in Buda-Pesth are being undermined, and if the inundation lasts, huge blocks of splendid houses must fall. On the 8th instant, the large island of Czepel, situated below Pesth, containing five villages, was submerged, all the houses, with the exception of ten, being swept away.

LONDON, March 13.—A telegram from Pesth to the *Daily News* says the waters of the Danube show no signs of subsiding. The distress is increasing. A large dam has burst, and 50,000 additional acres of land, on which are several villages, are inundated.

Germany.

BISMARCK AT WAR WITH CHINA—THE FOOCHOW OUTRAGE TO BE PUNISHED—AMERICAN AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS SUPPORT GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 11.—Prince Bismarck is determined to exact the fullest satisfaction from China for the plunder of the schooner Anna at Foochow, the Chinese pirates, after murdering the captain and pilot, being protected by the legal authorities. The American and British Governments support the German claims. The British Admiral Ryder has ordered armed assistance. The Germans, who will besh ortly demanding the ultimatum of the Pekin Government, have reinforced their squadron in the Asiatic waters, consisting of four corvettes, mounting in the aggregate fifty-four guns, and two gunboats, mounting twelve guns. The British and German squadrons will assemble at Hong Kong for joint action.

A LANDSLIP IN THE NORTH—TWENTY-SIX PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, March 11.—A landslip occurred last night at Caut, a small town on the Rhine, in Northern Germany, caused by the recent heavy rains. Eight houses were buried and twenty-six persons were killed.

CAUT, March 11.—Detachments of the pioneer regiments have arrived here to afford aid in extricating the sufferers from the debris. Thus far three persons have been rescued alive. Five bodies have also been recovered. Further landslides are feared in the vicinity. Twenty-one persons are still unaccounted for.

ARNIM TO BE INDICTED FOR TREASON.

BERLIN, March 12.—The High Court of State has decided to indict Count Von Arnim for treason, on the charges established by the preliminary inquiry just concluded.

England.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CHARLES BRENT.

LONDON, March 11.—In the Bow Street Police Court, yesterday, the solicitor of the London Bankers' Association appeared in behalf of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, at Louisville, Ky., to prosecute Charles Brent, alias Clarence Rivers, charged with forging $15,000 worth of bills on the Falls City Tobacco Bank, at Jamsville, Ky. Detective Shore, of Scotland Yard, who brought him from Queenstown, deposed that the prisoner had practically admitted his guilt in conversation. He also deposed that £56 and a draft for 29,000 francs were found upon him.

THE BELGIAN BANK EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

The man suspected of being connected with the embezzlement of 6,000,000 francs of the Banque de Belgique's funds, who was arrested at Queenstown yesterday, as he was about leaving for New York on the steamer City of Paris, is undoubtedly M. Kindt, Secretary General of the above named institution. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Brussels correspondent writes that the bank's shares depreciated 12,000,000 francs since the frauds committed with the Banque de Belgique have been known. This bank should not be confounded with the Banque Nationale, which does the Government's business, occupying a position there analogous to the Bank of England here.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON FRAUDS.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The Cotton Brokers' Association yesterday heard the result of the investigation concerning the dealings of its members with the absconded brokers. Five members were severely censured for dealing with Messrs. Munn & Hurst, comprising Hurst, son of Wm. Peers & Son, without sufficient inquiry.

UNIVERSAL PROCLAMATION OF VICTORIA'S TITLES.

LONDON, March 11.—The new title will be imperially proclaimed simultaneously throughout the empire from the towers of Windsor, the Government House in Calcutta, at Valetta in Malta, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and in British Columbia, from Dublin Castle and Edinburgh Castle, at the antipodes in Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart Town, Auckland, in Hong Kong, at Cape Town in Africa, in Fiji and from every center where British principles listen to the roll of British drums.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 13.—The storm of Sunday did much damage at Portsmouth, Weymouth, Dover and other seaports. Six hundred vessels took refuge in the Downs. The mail boat from Calais and Ostend was compelled to put back. The French steamer Labrador, from Havre for New York, remained at Plymouth some hours. The storm extended to the Continent. Telegraph wires in the North of France are prostrated and communication between Paris and London interrupted.

France.

SHORT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY—THIERS TO REPRESENT PARIS.

PARIS, March 11.—It is supposed that the present session of the Congress and Deputies will be only of short duration. The Chamber of Deputies will probably resume its sittings early in May. M. Thiers has written M. Grevy that he elects to represent Paris in the Chamber of Deputies, in preference to Belfort in the Senate, in both of which districts he was elected. He gives as his reason that he has represented Paris as Deputy for forty years.

THE CABINET UNSATISFACTORY—GAMBETTA'S STRENGTH—VICTOR HUGO AND AMNESTY.

PARIS, March 11.—The Dufaure-Ricard Ministry, chosen as it is entirely from the now comparatively small group of the Left Center, cannot last. The unmistakable symptoms of discontent at the ministerial selection leave President MacMahon discouraged and uneasy. On the other hand, in proportion as the discontent takes organized shape, M. Leon Gambetta becomes more confident and hopeful, and is undoubtedly the most powerful man in the Parliament.

Victor Hugo is the leading figure in the movement for a general amnesty to the exiled and imprisoned Communists and will shortly make a demand therefor.

THE FLOOD IN THE SEINE.

The Seine continues to rise rapidly and causes great anxiety. Many accidents are announced.

India.

PRINCE OF WALES HOMEWARD BOUND.

BOMBAY, March 11.—The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite on board, has sailed from this port for England. After calling at Malta, where a series of grand receptions is awaiting His Royal Highness, and also at Lisbon, the Prince of Wales is expected to reach Portsmouth about the 20th of April.

LONDON "TIMES" ON OUR DISGRACE.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* has a leading article on the exposure of official corruption in America. After a review of the facts as far as known here, it concludes: "On the whole, we cannot but feel that, even though the investigation or prosecution now pending should prove futile, the impression on the public mind must be that a nice sense of honor and propriety does not prevail in the official world of the United States.

Marine News.

CROOKHAVEN, March 11.—The steamer California, from Glasgow, on the 4th for New York, was boarded at 8 P. M. to-day, five miles southwest of Milet Head. The master reports that his vessel, on the 7th, lost the blades of her propellor and had to bear up for repairs. He has employed a steamer to tow the California to Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—Arrived—Idaho, from New York.

MOVILLE, March 11.—Arrived—Columbia, from New York.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Huntington Bank Robbery—An Arrest Made in Missouri.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 11.—B. F. Keeny, a well-to-do farmer living six miles west of this city, was arrested to-night. Keeny received by express, in February, a package containing eight thousand dollars sent by his brother, John B. Keeny, from near Huntington, W. Va. The money is supposed to be a portion of that stolen from the Huntington bank last September.

KENTUCKY FLESH SHOWER.

The Flesh Declared to be Dead Spawn of Frogs.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, scientist, to whom was given the specimens of flesh, has furnished the following report of his analysis:

"I have examined the specimens of matter that were sent to me from Bath county as having fallen from a clear sky, in a limited space, in the neighborhood of Mudlick Springs. The pieces received by me had been placed in alcohol, and they had evidently shrunk considerably from their original bulk. The four pieces furnished me by Captain Brent, of Mount Sterling, and Mr. Madden, of the *Courier-Journal*, were from one-half to one inch in size; they had the appearance of dried gelatinous matter of irregular shape and were more or less colored. Filaments were attached to the exterior. Under a feeble magnifying power the edges were translucent; when heated in water the pieces became enlarged and more translucent. The dried pieces when cut across showed on the exterior a soft gelatinous substance without any fibrous structure. Under the microscope the parts that had dried showed an irregular filamentous structure. The dried pieces when placed on a flame, burned readily with the strong and well known smell of animal matter. The pieces were examined carefully under the microscope, but there was not the slightest indication of any muscular fiber or other structure belonging to what is commonly known as animal tissue. In my mind this matter gives every indication of being the dead spawn of the batrachian reptile, doubtless that of the frog. It has been transported from the ponds and swampy grounds by currents of wind, and has ultimately fallen on the spot where it was found.

"This is no isolated occurrence of the kind, I having come across the mention of several previous instances in the course of my reading. The only one I can now fix the date of is recorded by Muschubroeck and occurred in Ireland in 1695. The matter is described by him as very gelatinous and fatty and softened when held in the hand, or emited an unpleasant odor when exposed to the action of the fire.

"The ovum or egg of the batrachian reptiles is a round mass of transparent jelly, in the center of which appears a small black globule. In the present case the passage through air would have dried up, more or less, the gelatinous mass, so that the exterior would have become hard and the interior, as I found it, still soft and gelatinous. As regards the quantity supposed to have fallen, there is doubtless considerable exaggeration, for the slightest breeze of the lightest description would doubtless have such a startling effect on the minds of the witnesses as to cause them to magnify the number. I have desired more of the matter to be sent to me, when, if there is any modification of these views, I will make them known.

[Signed] "J. LAWRENCE SMITH."

Considerable excitement exists among the people generally concerning this affair, and it will be hard to convince the country people, who witnessed this phenomenon, of Professor Smith's theory.

SAMOA.

An Armed Schooner, Under the American Flag, Seized by a British Commander—The American Consul Indorses the Proceeding.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A private letter from Apia, in the Island of Upolu, one of the Samoan group, says the armed schooner Peerless, which was purchased here by Colonel Steinberger for the Samoan Government, was seized by the commander of the British ship-of-war Barracouta, after consultation with the American and British Consuls, for carrying arms under the American flag. She was dismantled and sold by Mr. Foster, the American Consul, to Captain Mackenzie, of Auckland. A meeting of the foreign residents was then held; the British, German and American consuls being present. Colonel Steinberger was called in, and made his commission from the United States, which he did. The British commander has forbidden his countrymen obeying Samoan laws, and has sent to Fiji for another war ship. A proclamation has been issued by the captain of the Barracouta and the American, British and German consuls, reciting that as Samoa has acquired no legitimate authority of the representatives of foreign powers they agree that hereafter Samoan laws shall not be carried into effect with regard to foreigners, but they shall be governed by their respective consular courts. The letter, which is evidently written by a friend of Colonel Steinberger, says: "The British will not force the Samoan authorities to send away Steinberger, which they will not do, or will take the island by force."

PHILADELPHIA.

The Attempt to Cut a Street Through Girard College Grounds.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—For some years efforts have been made to obtain authority to straighten Girard avenue, by cutting through the corner of the Girard College grounds. The efforts were strenuously opposed, and some time since the Court appointed a jury, composed of prominent and well known citizens, to take testimony and report. In June last the jury reported to the Court adversely to cutting the street through the college grounds. To-day Judge Allison, President Judge of the Common Pleas Court, set aside the jury's report, on the ground that improper considerations had been brought to bear to shape their decision. This leaves the case where it was at first, and further proceedings are looked for with interest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Partly cloudy and continued cold weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

The steamer Elysia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The Spanish squadron has defeated the Soobo pirates off the Philippine Islands.

The front building of the Rochester (N. Y.) Brewing Company was burned Saturday morning. Loss $30,000.

It is said that the proclamation of Victoria's new title will be followed by the release of the Fenian prisoners.

The treaties between the Argentine Republic and Brazil have been ratified and all difficulties are now terminated.

The case of George D. Lord has been definitely adjourned to the April Oyer and Terminer Court, which opens at Buffalo, April 3.

The report that the Chicago *Times* had made arrangements to become a Democratic organ, is denied by Wilbur F. Storey, the proprietor.

The town poor house of Norwich, Conn., was burned last night. Loss $15,000; insurance $5,000. Of the fifty-five inmates four are missing, and it is thought they were burned to death.

The exports of provisions for February from Baltimore, amounted to $289,000; from Philadelphia, $1,025,930; from Boston, $1,248,582; from New York, $5,241,000, and from New Orleans, $43,073.

The Naval Investigating Committee, appointed to investigate the charge of maladministration at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, have decided to commence the examination of witnesses on next Wednesday.

General Hawley, of the Centennial Commission, states that the Commission has not sanctioned numerous advertisements in the New York papers for workmen on the buildings, and declares them to be frauds.

The ship Majestic, Captain Gibbens, owned by Thayer & Lincoln, of Boston, was struck by lightning yesterday at New Orleans, where she was loading cotton for Liverpool. The cargo was damaged, by fire and water, more than $50,000.

As Hon. Frederick Hausserek was addressing a meeting in Cincinnati Saturday night, in opposition to the proposed grant of six millions to the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the gas was turned off and the meeting adjourned prematurely.

The revival which has been in progress in the Methodist Episcopal church at Milford, Pa., for the past nine weeks closed Friday night. There were over 100 conversions. In all of the other townships of Pike county the revivals have also closed. The number of conversions in the combined districts will exceed 500.

There was a report in San Francisco, on Friday, which was partially confirmed by J. C. Flood, that arrangements had been completed for the Government to have the product of the Virginia and California mines for a year, to be applied to the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Flood says the sale is understood to have been consummated, but all the details are not yet settled.

The indications from New Hampshire point to a full and close vote on Tuesday. Both parties are inclined to concede that there will be no election of a Governor by the people. The great struggle with each party has been to secure a majority in the Legislature, as the United States Senator is to be elected by it; both have made a thorough canvass and claim that they will succeed in this. There is little excitement, however, outside of Manchester.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The New Hampshire Election To-Morrow.

Cheering Prospects for the Republicans.

The District Attorney Can Get No Evidence Against Belknap.

Kilbourne to Testify in the Real Estate Pool Investigation.

Dangerous Illness of Judge Ketcham, of Luzerne.

George H. Pendleton to be Examined To-Day.

The New Mexico Bill Opposed in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1876.

The Freedman's Bank Investigation.

The two experts employed by the Freedman's Bank Committee have completed the examination of the books and, it is understood, have discovered nothing not already known.

The Reclamant Kilbourne.

It is understood that Hallett Kilbourne will testify in regard to the Real Estate Pool to-morrow.

The New Hampshire Election.

Recent letters from New Hampshire, received by Senator Cragin, show that the Republicans are united and active, and everything promises a success at the polls on Tuesday. The people have, it is stated, recovered from the Belknap shock, realizing that the party should not be held responsible as an organization for the acts of an individual, and that one a Democrat until elevated to the Cabinet. The course pursued by the Republicans in the House, in promptly sustaining every measure for the punishment of the high offender, has also exerted a good effect upon the voters. Senator Cragin thinks that the Legislature will be right for a Republican Senator, and that the Governor will be elected by the people.

George H. Pendleton,

accompanied by General McCook, was on the floor of the House yesterday. His investigation was postponed until to-morrow. In the meantime Mr. Pendleton has had private converse with the Democrats, so that they will understand each other. The hyperion locks of the gay and festive Genius from Georgetown is beautifully flowing, and with his attractive person and courtly manners it was not to be wondered that Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Marsh found in him an acceptable and otherwise entertaining companion in their recent visit to Europe. The Republicans do not propose to accept Pendleton's statement, but will demand the books of the railroad company.

A Democratic Senator says that the committee are on the track of Bristow, and will make disclosures. This is doubted by Bristow's friends.

The New Mexico Bill.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico is likely to have trouble in the House, as the parties here urging its passage have been making the same promises to the Republicans in the Senate and Democrats in the House.

The Fractional Currency

in the Treasury has run down to one million and orders have been given to use it very sparingly. When exhausted there will be no greenbacks left in the Treasury.

Illness of Representative Ketcham.

Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Representative of the Luzerne (Pa.) district, is lying dangerously ill at his residence, with pneumonia.

Ex-Secretary Welles on the Stand.

The testimony of ex-Secretary Welles before the Naval Committee developed no facts which would show corruption. In reference to the apparent discrepancy in the balances left by the ex-Secretary and the amounts turned into the Treasury, Mr. Welles exhibited a set of books as kept by and had been kept for his personal information, and demonstrated that the differences were simply a matter of bookkeeping in the Treasury. He said that on the Secretary case he had nothing more than he had stated in his testimony in 1872.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1876.

SECRETARY TAFT TAKES THE OATH.

Judge Taft, accompanied by Secretaries Robeson and Chandler, called on the President this morning and there met Chief Justice Waite, who administered the oath of office, after which the new Secretary of War proceeded to the War Department and began the duties of his office. He was engaged during the day in making the acquaintance of the officers in charge of the various bureaus, nearly all of whom had business requiring attention. On Monday the officers of the army in Washington will make formal calls on the new Secretary.

NO INDICTMENT AGAINST BELKNAP.

District Attorney Wells had an interview with the Attorney General last night, in which he recounted the difficulties in the way of procuring an indictment against General Belknap. Mr. Wells said he had seen all the members of the committee and cannot obtain from them any evidence. Marsh, having fled, cannot be reached, and, as the case now stands, he cannot get an indictment.

MRS. BELKNAP TO BE EXAMINED.

The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department intend to subpœna Mrs. Belknap to appear before them.

PENDLETON AND BOYNTON TO BE HEARD.

George A. Pendleton, who arrived here last night, promptly reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms this morning, and stated that he was ready for examination whenever the committee should want him. General Boynton has telegraphed from Cincinnati that he will return on Monday.

SAFE-BURGLARY INVESTIGATION.

H. H. Wells, District Attorney for the District, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to-day and submitted various papers connected with the safe burglary conspiracy case which are needed by the committee as a basis for its investigation to-morrow.

Mr. Wells was asked by the committee why Nettleship was not prosecuted, and stated that it was on account of an arrangement which had been entered into with him, whereby, in consideration of immunity from prosecution, he was to divulge all he knew concerning the transaction. The witness was then asked if Nettleship had made any disclosure, and he replied that he had. Without proceeding further, the committee adjourned.

A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee last evening commenced an investigation. The testimony of Columbus Alexander was taken at his house. It developed nothing which has not heretofore been known through a previous investigating committee and the courts of justice.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of B. B. Hallock, one of the parties indicted for the larceny of $47,000 specified in Treasury in June last, has elicited no facts additional to those stated some months ago at the preliminary examination. The counsel, in examining the witnesses, showed Wm. M. Dunning had implicated the whole sum. A detective says the entire amount has been traced to the various parties who received it. The trial will probably consume the entire time of the Criminal Court next week.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL—KILBOURNE STILL REFUSES TO ANSWER—JERE BLACK AGAIN AS HIS COUNSEL.

The House Committee to investigate the District real estate pool met again this morning. Mr. Hallett Kilbourne, who on Saturday last refused to answer certain questions relating to the organization of the pool and who constituted it, was present, and was informed that the committee had decided to force an answer. Mr. Kilbourne was then questioned as to the names and residences of those interested in the pool, and again declined to answer, stating that before he did answer, he wanted to consult with his counsel, Judge Jere Black, whom he looked for this morning, but had not yet been unable to find. He informed the committee, however, that besides Jay Cooke & Co., there were five others interested, and that they had put $5,000 each into the pool. He declined to state whose interest he purchased, though he said he paid $5,000 for it. He repeated that if it could be shown that the Government was in any way interested he would be willing to make the whole matter public, but would prefer not to say anything until he could consult with Judge Black.

Mr. Glover, chairman of the committee, said the committee did not want to extract anything that is not connected with this pool. He said that Jay Cooke, McCulough & Co., were indebted to the Government to the amount of $1,500,000.

Mr. Kilbourne said he had been informed by the counsel of Mr. Lewis, the trustee of Jay Cooke, that the Government would not lose anything.

Mr. Glover said the committee thought otherwise, and that the witness would have to comply with their decision and answer the questions asked him or take the consequence. The committee knows that Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co. were indebted to the pool, and in that way the Government has an interest.

Mr. Kilbourne—We have settled with Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. Glover—And we say that that settlement does not cover the Government's interest.

Mr. Kilbourne—Well, I have had counsel here, and it is proper for me that I shall consult him before I answer. I desire to consult him in relation to the books, documents, papers, &c., called for by the subpœna *duces tecum* served upon me.

Mr. Glover said that this matter had now been before Congress for three years, and that the committee had concluded to finish it up in the next thirty days. There was nothing in the way of the committee, if the witness answered promptly, from finishing it up in ten days. It was even possible to conclude it in one day.

Another meeting of the committee was held at 3 P. M. Mr. Kilbourne appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Black, and reiterated the statement that the pool was purely an association; that no public money was involved, and that the conduct of no public officer of the District or of the General Government was involved in its transactions. He was given until 10 A. M. on Monday, when he will be required to submit a direct reply, without argument, as to whether he will or will not answer the interrogations put to him.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—NOTHING DONE.

The Democratic caucus met to-night at the Capitol. Mr. Lamar tendered his resignation as Chairman on account of sickness, but it was not accepted, Mr. Clymer being selected as Chairman *pro tempore*, during the absence of Mr. Lamar, who will return to Mississippi, in accordance with the advice of his physician. There was a long discussion on the financial question, Senators Bayard, Eaton, Thurman, Boggs and Kernan and Representatives Randall, Reagan and Luttrell advocating hard money. No question was taken. There seemed to be a clear comprehension of the issues involved and a greater disposition to arrive at a satisfactory result than has been hitherto manifested, the tendency being toward hard money. Messrs. Landers and Holman are left almost alone in the advocacy of extreme views as to soft money. The opinion was generally expressed that the entire Democratic strength could be polled according to the pledges of the Government, in gold and in consonance with the principles of the Democratic party. The caucus adjourned until Wednesday evening next, when a full attendance is expected and a vote taken on the propositions pending, namely, the majority and minority reports of the Ways and Means Committee. There were about one hundred members present during the evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1876.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Some days must elapse before the Committee on Judiciary will be prepared to report articles of impeachment against Belknap. No material testimony, if any, has been taken since that of Marsh. It is said that more than a week ago six or seven persons in the vicinity of Marsh & Evans' late trading post were summoned, and their arrival may soon be expected. In regard to the question recently of a member of the Judiciary Committee, he said proof could be procured, independently of Marsh, to abundantly support and prove the charges already made.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Foreign Relations expect to examine ex-Senator Stewart on or before the 26th of the present month, concerning his connection with the Emma mine. It is expected that Minister Schenck will appear before the committee as soon as he can reach Washington. The Department of State has not yet answered the note of the committee asking for the actual date of the resignation of Schenck and all notes and telegrams in the same connection.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Committee on Naval Affairs say their examination is general as to contracts and as to the allowances by Secretary Robeson of claims which had been rejected or disallowed by Mr. Welles, his predecessor. The latter gentleman was before the committee several hours on Saturday, and may be recalled. Ex-Assistant Secretary Fox will be examined, it is also testify. Much of the present inquiry relates to subjects before the committee of which Mr. Sargent was chairman four years ago.

The Belknap Bubble and a Burst—Clymer Came and Saw and was Conquered—Hindsight versus Foresight—Clymer as a Vet Nursery—Funeral Gathering of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—A Wailing and a Weeping and a Damning of the Newspapers—The Bourbons and a State Rights—An Old Egg to be Broken—Politics in Maryland and Wisconsin—Figures that do Not Lie—A Statistical Proposition for Democratic Reflection—How Dolly Won Her Jeemie, or the Way to Gain a Husband.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1876.

The Democrats having wrought themselves up to the boiling point over the Belknap disclosures within the brief space of ten days, have simmered down to a condition of lukewarmness which is a subject of anxious inquiry. The unsophisticated member from Berks was carried away by his over enthusiastic nature, and like others of equal calibre under similar circumstances, refused to take the advice of his personal friends or to acknowledge the wisdom of the injunctions of his Democratic colleagues of foresight and discretion. As a Pennsylvania Democrat remarked, "I expostulated with Clymer; I told him to proceed cautiously; but he replied in a most offensive tone that if he wanted advice he would ask it; that he did not wish to be annoyed." Continued the same Democrat: "Since what has occurred, I think Clymer's hindsight is better than his foresight." Like the general entree of a circus the Democratic committee made quite an opening flourish in the arena of the House, but the sequel was very much like the circus, as the ring-master, or head man, the investigation being the ass, and the committee the would-be-riders. It is really a pitiable sight, and one worthy of the deepest commiseration of the American people to behold the sudden transformation of this blue-blooded committee, Clymer, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee, a descendant of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Blackburn, of Kentucky, one who fought against the Union, and Robbins, of North Carolina, who took a twenty dollar bill and washed himself right at that. Since their sudden collapse the committee have held daily funeral gatherings in their committee room, bewailing with each other over the untimely death of their infant. The obstetric training of the nurse of the infant committee, Clymer, it is unanimously agreed was not equal to the occasion. That the child should be brought into the world so soon is admitted. The meetings of the committee are unusually distressing, and do not fail to inspire a pang of sympathy. Their conversations when not absorbed in doleful dissertations over the visit of Caleb P. Marsh to the hyperborean latitudes of Canada, are mainly directed to the discovery of the author or right of a correspondent's note book is enough to give the committee a case of sore eyes. Then they meet with the greatest difficulty to accord the committee join in a lively chorus, "Gentlemen, we do not see eye to eye." The committee have now set themselves up as a junta of censors of the press, and for every statement they see in print they pounce and torture—like upon the blessed caput of the journalistic fraternity. Monday night Nettleship had made any disclosure, and he replied that he had. Without proceeding further, the committee adjourned.

A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee last evening commenced an investigation. The testimony of Columbus Alexander was taken at his house. It developed nothing which has not heretofore been known through a previous investigating committee and the courts of justice.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of B. B. Hallock, one of the parties indicted for the larceny of $47,000 specified in Treasury in June last, has elicited no facts additional to those stated some months ago at the preliminary examination. The counsel, in examining the witnesses, showed Wm. M. Dunning had implicated the whole sum. A detective says the entire amount has been traced to the various parties who received it. The trial will probably consume the entire time of the Criminal Court next week.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL—KILBOURNE STILL REFUSES TO ANSWER—JERE BLACK AGAIN AS HIS COUNSEL.

The House Committee to investigate the District real estate pool met again this morning. Mr. Hallett Kilbourne, who on Saturday last refused to answer certain questions relating to the organization of the pool and who constituted it, was present, and was informed that the committee had decided to force an answer. Mr. Kilbourne was then questioned as to the names and residences of those interested in the pool, and again declined to answer, stating that before he did answer, he wanted to consult with his counsel, Judge Jere Black, whom he looked for this morning, but had not yet been unable to find. He informed the committee, however, that besides Jay Cooke & Co., there were five others interested, and that they had put $5,000 each into the pool. He declined to state whose interest he purchased, though he said he paid $5,000 for it. He repeated that if it could be shown that the Government was in any way interested he would be willing to make the whole matter public, but would prefer not to say anything until he could consult with Judge Black.

Mr. Glover, chairman of the committee, said the committee did not want to extract anything that is not connected with this pool. He said that Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., were indebted to the Government to the amount of $1,500,000.

Mr. Kilbourne said he had been informed by the counsel of Mr. Lewis, the trustee of Jay Cooke, that the Government would not lose anything.

Mr. Glover said the committee thought otherwise, and that the witness would have to comply with their decision and answer the questions asked him or take the consequence. The committee knows that Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co. were indebted to the pool, and in that way the Government has an interest.

Mr. Kilbourne—We have settled with Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. Glover—And we say that that settlement does not cover the Government's interest.

Mr. Kilbourne—Well, I have had counsel here, and it is proper for me that I shall consult him before I answer. I desire to consult him in relation to the books, documents, papers, &c., called for by the subpœna *duces tecum* served upon me.

Another meeting of the committee was held at 3 P. M. Mr. Kilbourne appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Black, and reiterated the statement that the pool was purely an association; that no public money was involved, and that the conduct of no public officer of the District or of the General Government was involved in its transactions. He was given until 10 A. M. on Monday, when he will be required to submit a direct reply, without argument, as to whether he will or will not answer the interrogations put to him.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—NOTHING DONE.

The Democratic caucus met to-night at the Capitol. Mr. Lamar tendered his resignation as Chairman on account of sickness, but it was not accepted, Mr. Clymer being selected as Chairman *pro tempore*, during the absence of Mr. Lamar, who will return to Mississippi, in accordance with the advice of his physician. There was a long discussion on the financial question, Senators Bayard, Eaton, Thurman, Boggs and Kernan and Representatives Randall, Reagan and Luttrell advocating hard money. No question was taken. There seemed to be a clear comprehension of the issues involved and a greater disposition to arrive at a satisfactory result than has been hitherto manifested, the tendency being toward hard money. Messrs. Landers and Holman are left almost alone in the advocacy of extreme views as to soft money. The opinion was generally expressed that the entire National debt could be paid according to the pledges of the Government, in gold and in consonance with the principles of the Democratic party. The caucus adjourned until Wednesday evening next, when a full attendance is expected and a vote taken on the propositions pending, namely, the majority and minority reports of the Ways and Means Committee. There were about one hundred members present during the evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1876.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

Some days must elapse before the Committee on Judiciary will be prepared to report articles of impeachment against Belknap. No material testimony, if any, has been taken since that of Marsh. It is said that more than a week ago six or seven persons in the vicinity of Marsh & Evans' late trading post were summoned, and their arrival may soon be expected. In regard to the question recently of a member of the Judiciary Committee, he said proof could be procured, independently of Marsh, to abundantly support and prove the charges already made.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Foreign Relations expect to examine ex-Senator Stewart on or before the 26th of the present month, concerning his connection with the Emma mine. It is expected that Minister Schenck will appear before the committee as soon as he can reach Washington. The Department of State has not yet answered the note of the committee asking for the actual date of the resignation of Schenck and all notes and telegrams in the same connection.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Members of the Committee on Naval Affairs say their examination is general as to contracts and as to the allowances by Secretary Robeson of claims which had been rejected or disallowed by Mr. Welles, his predecessor. The latter gentleman was before the committee several hours on Saturday, and may be recalled. Ex-Assistant Secretary Fox will be examined, it is also testify. Much of the present inquiry relates to subjects before the committee of which Mr. Sargent was chairman four years ago.

The Belknap Bubble and a Burst—Clymer Came and Saw and was Conquered—Hindsight versus Foresight—Clymer as a Vet Nursery—Funeral Gathering of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—A Wailing and a Weeping and a Damning of the Newspapers—The Bourbons and a State Rights—An Old Egg to be Broken—Politics in Maryland and Wisconsin—Figures that do Not Lie—A Statistical Proposition for Democratic Reflection—How Dolly Won Her Jeemie, or the Way to Gain a Husband.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1876.

The Democrats having wrought themselves up to the boiling point over the Belknap disclosures within the brief space of ten days, have simmered down to a condition of lukewarmness which is a subject of anxious inquiry. The unsophisticated member from Berks was carried away by his over enthusiastic nature, and like others of equal calibre under similar circumstances, refused to take the advice of his personal friends or to acknowledge the wisdom of the injunctions of his Democratic colleagues of foresight and discretion. As a Pennsylvania Democrat remarked, "I expostulated with Clymer; I told him to proceed cautiously; but he replied in a most offensive tone that if he wanted advice he would ask it; that he did not wish to be annoyed." Continued the same Democrat: "Since what has occurred, I think Clymer's hindsight is better than his foresight." Like the general entree of a circus the Democratic committee made quite an opening flourish in the arena of the House, but the sequel was very much like the circus, as the ring-master, or head man, the investigation being the ass, and the committee the would-be-riders. It is really a pitiable sight, and one worthy of the deepest commiseration of the American people to behold the sudden transformation of this blue-blooded committee, Clymer, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee, a descendant of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Blackburn, of Kentucky, one who fought against the Union, and Robbins, of North Carolina, who took a twenty dollar bill and washed himself right at that. Since their sudden collapse the committee have held daily funeral gatherings in their committee room, bewailing with each other over the untimely death of their infant. The obstetric training of the nurse of the infant committee, Clymer, it is unanimously agreed was not equal to the occasion. That the child should be brought into the world so soon is admitted. The meetings of the committee are unusually distressing, and do not fail to inspire a pang of sympathy. Their conversations when not absorbed in doleful dissertations over the visit of Caleb P. Marsh to the hyperborean latitudes of Canada, are mainly directed to the discovery of the author or right of a correspondent's note book is enough to give the committee a case of sore eyes. Then they meet with the greatest difficulty to accord the committee join in a lively chorus, "Gentlemen, we do not see eye to eye." The committee have now set themselves up as a junta of censors of the press, and for every statement they see in print they pounce and torture—like upon the blessed caput of the journalistic fraternity. Monday night Nettleship had made any disclosure, and he replied that he had. Without proceeding further, the committee adjourned.

A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee last evening commenced an investigation. The testimony of Columbus Alexander was taken at his house. It developed nothing which has not heretofore been known through a previous investigating committee and the courts of justice.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of B. B. Hallock, one of the parties indicted for the larceny of $47,000 specified in Treasury in June last, has elicited no facts additional to those stated some months ago at the preliminary examination. The counsel, in examining the witnesses, showed Wm. M. Dunning had implicated the whole sum. A detective says the entire amount has been traced to the various parties who received it. The trial will probably consume the entire time of the Criminal Court next week.

THE REAL ESTATE POOL—KILBOURNE STILL REFUSES TO ANSWER—JERE BLACK AGAIN AS HIS COUNSEL.

The House Committee to investigate the District real estate pool met again this morning. Mr. Hallett Kilbourne, who on Saturday last refused to answer certain questions relating to the organization of the pool and who const

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia last week amounted to $984,789.

THE exports from Boston last week were remarkably heavy, amounting in value to nearly $1,500,000.

A WASHINGTON mechanic was fatally poisoned, the other day, by eating his dinner with dirty fingers. Democratic "investigators" should take warning.

THE Boston *Journal* says the investigation gun of the Democracy "is loaded to hit the other party and miss everything else." But it kicks terribly at the breach.

THE Massachusetts Legislature refuses to give women the right to vote. The best scholar of the class just graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine was a woman!

THE *Post* of Saturday makes a savage hit at CLYMER and his associate patriot pallaitors. That paper says: "The attempt to apologize for the plundering of officials is unpardonable."

THE New York Legislature is discussing the question whether or not to permit female citizens, twenty-one years of age and worth $250 in real estate, to vote at elections of President and Vice President. It is the entering wedge.

EIGHTEEN columns of the *Congressional Record* of the 8th instant are occupied with a debate on a bill to create a "Bug Commission," notwithstanding that CLYMER'S humbug committee is in full operation—a clear case of "wasteful and ridiculous excess."

AN INDIANAPOLIS correspondent of the Chicago *Times* attempts to explain HENDRICK'S alleged corrupt connection with the Gatling gun contract by saying:

"In August, 1870, more than one year after tests of the gun had been commenced, W. H. Talbott (since dead) and General Love, both citizens of Indianapolis, approached the Senator and through him were introduced to Secretary Stanton."

Secretary STANTON died in December, 1869.

IF THE House discharges its duty it will kill the Senate bill to enable New Mexico to become a State. One of the reasons stated by the Senate for its action in the matter is that New Mexico is "larger than all New England and New York, and more than one hundred times larger than some of the smaller States of the Union." That doesn't improve the case in the least, however. Less land and more people—of a decent and intelligent character—would constitute a far more cogent argument.

ONE branch of trade, at least, is reviving. The exports of cotton goods from New York last week, were valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, or at the rate of over $13,000,000 a year. According to the New York *Mail*, this would be a larger trade, in this line, by two millions, than was done even in the exceptionally prosperous year of 1860. For fifteen years the exports of cotton goods have been small and unworthy of special notice. The revival of this branch of trade is one of the hopeful features of the business situation, and is attracting considerable attention.

WE HAVE been requested to indicate our preference for the Republican Presidential nomination. It is too early in the season, however, as yet. This much, however, may with safety be said: that whatever betides, Grantism is destroyed, and that any candidate known as his favorite is doomed to defeat. Any man put in nomination, whose conduct in the past will not stand the test of a Presidential campaign, will be whipped. Anything which looks like "jobbing" will kill off a candidate very quickly in the present temper of the people. To win, we shall have to pat our best man forward.

THE brother of President GRANT did not appear in an enviable light before CLYMER'S committee. His acknowledgment that he had hawked his fraternal influence about the country, may have been "frank," as is stated, but the fact is none the less disgraceful. He didn't steal any public money, but he accepted gifts, and then sold them, which is quite as bad a political offense as mere stealing. When Sir THOMAS MOORE was under-sheriff of London, he would not take a pension from King HENRY, "lest it might swerve him from his duty to the town." The relatives of the head of the administration lack nicety of moral instinct.

THE political situation in Mexico would hardly appear to be of as grave a character as the telegraph represents. Since the beginning of the present year, five army chiefs have declared themselves antagonists of the Republican government. That all but one of these have been defeated is a gratifying assurance of President LERDO de TEJADA'S power. FIDENCIO HERNANDEZ, at OAXACA, is still unconquered. Heretofore insurrections in Mexico have been noted for their long duration and the adherence of the masses to the plans of the rebel leaders. The present outbreaks have been an exception to the general rule. The four years of peace enjoyed by that Republic have shown the Mexican people that their happiness and prosperity depend upon the maintenance of peace and tranquility; and the insurgent leaders are beginning to learn that the people are averse to revolutions, and that the masses desire peace.

"THE charges of inaccuracies in the New York city census," says Senator JOHN I. DAVENPORT, were founded on a mistake of his own. He was misled by errors of inexperienced enumerators, which were all corrected at the Bureau at Albany."—*New York Post.*

This is hardly correct. The New York Legislature Apportionment Committee state that they are in possession of clear proof of the deliberate addition of thousands of voters to the voting class in many portions of New York city. It is well known to have been the aspiration of Democratic politicians for years to get possession of the Senate of that State. The Democratic leaders "are very sanguine last fall that they would choose the majority in the Legislature. With this exaggeration in rating population in New York city, and with the Legislature in their hands, they knew they could apportion districts so as to get a permanent hold in the Legislature. These facts indicate that there was a matured plan among the Democratic leaders to manipulate the census and run its false records to partisan account in apportioning members of the Legislature. The attempted fraud was palpable.

REV. DR. WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, author of "The Land and the Book," who has for forty-five years been connected with the American mission in Syria, contemplates a suspension of his active missionary life, and a residence of several years in this country, to complete some literary engagements which have been urged upon him and which he has accepted. His familiarity with life in the East, his frequent and thorough explorations of Biblical localities, his learning and good judgment in the explanation and elucidation of Scripture allusions and incidents, and his graphic and attractive style, eminently fit him to furnish valuable contributions to the literature of Biblical antiquities, and especially to bring before all students of the Bible in a graphic and vivid way its historical simplicity and its naturalness. In these days, when the historical and physical foundation of Scripture is made a point of attack by scholars who, although they may be very learned in Hebrew roots, have never visited the East, or at best have had only superficial opportunities of observation, it will be interesting to hear what testimony will be given on these points by a scholar who has lived for nearly half a century in daily contact with Bible scenes and customs.

THE foreign commerce returns of New York for the first two months of the calendar year, just published, give a total importation of $57,733,589, a decrease of $4,021,021 compared with the corresponding period last year, and $8,024,735 compared with 1874. The aggregate importations for the past eight months of the fiscal year amount to $206,141,768, as against $236,861,425 for the corresponding period last year, and $243,268,179 in 1874. The total exportations of January and February were $46,089,631, a decrease of $5,473,906, compared with February of last year, and $5,732,988 compared with 1874. Exclusive of specie, however, the showing is somewhat different: the total merchandise exports amounting to $40,106,213, an increase of $2,701,825 over February of last year and a decrease of $4,076,096 compared with 1874. The total exports from July 1 to March 1 amount to $198,225,543, as against $223,675,325 last year, and $231,420,650 in 1874. Exclusive of specie, the aggregate was $175,049,813, as against $177,911,912 and $204,938,773 in 1875 and 1874 respectively. The revenue from customs shows a very marked decline, the decrease for the two months being upwards of two and a quarter millions as compared with last year. The next three months will probably show an increase in the import business, on account of the Centennial celebration.

PENDLETON is to appear before CLYMER'S committee to-day, for the purpose of explaining, so far as it is susceptible of explanation, his connection with the payment of a twice rejected claim of $148,553 against the government of the Kentucky Central Railroad, of which he is President. The claim was for the difference between the amount paid to the company for the transportation of United States supplies from May 1, 1862, to August 1, 1864, at the military rates allowed to the company, and the amount which the company would have received for the service rendered, provided the company had been paid for the same service ninety per cent. of its ordinary tariff rates. The case was twice examined by Quartermaster General MEIGS, and was rejected by STANTON. There the matter rested until BELKNAP took up and, against the persistent protest of MEIGS, indorsed the claim as just, when it was paid in full. It seems that PENDLETON made an appeal to BELKNAP by letter, written not as President of the road, but as administrator of the estate of BOWERS, the former husband of Mrs. BELKNAP, who was the chief owner of the stock of the road at the time of his death. PENDLETON may not have paid BELKNAP anything, nor the then Mrs. BOWERS anything beyond her share by virtue of her husband's interest; but it is certain that he procurred by appeal to "brother-in-lawism" the allowance of a spurious claim against the Government, and was thus guilty of abstracting a large sum of money from the public treasury by resort to illegitimate means.

THE New York *Evening Post* has a lengthy, but interesting review of a curious book lately written by an Ohio farmer, in which the writer holds that the advance and decline in the average price of pig iron, hogs, corn and provisions, for a series of twenty years past, and for certain periods, have been as alternately certain as the revolutions of the earth upon its axis; and that the periods of high and low prices have been as regular in rotation as the annual return of the seasons. He enters into elaborate calculations to prove his assertions, and makes some prophecies. For example, he predicts that the average price of No. 1 foundry charcoal pig iron will be lower this year than last, and lower next year than this, running in some months below twenty dollars a ton; that will be higher in 1878 than in 1877, and still higher in 1879, notwithstanding the possible resumption of specie payments, and that it will keep advancing in price until 1881, when, in some months, it will command as much as fifty dollars a ton. He also predicts that there will be great depression in business and many failures this year and next, and that thereafter there will be a continuous state of general prosperity up to the year 1891, when there will be another financial crisis.

THE election in New Hampshire occurs to-morrow. The State has been vigorously canvassed, and both parties claim to feel confident of victory. The State is close at best. The Republican candidate for Governor, last year, had a plurality of 172 votes, but there was no election by the people. Year before last, the Democrats had a plurality of 6,955, with no election by the people. The Republicans had seven majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, last year. The latter have the drawback of a Prohibition ticket in the field; as the fanatics persist in keeping up their party organization and going through the form of making nominations for State officers. The Democratic candidate for Governor was one of the worst copperheads during the war; he was a member of Congress during the most trying and doubtful period of the Government's struggle with the rebellion, and his words and acts went upon the records of this country, never to be blotted out or forgotten. We do not believe New Hampshire will disgrace herself by electing him to the Gubernatorial chair.

IT BEING understood that Hon. LORENZO DANFORD, the representative from the Steubenville (Ohio) district in Congress, will not be a candidate for re-election, Dr. J. T. DOHERTY, Democrat, Jefferson County, will present himself for the succession. It is not our wont to meddle in these contests, but we cannot let pass the opportunity of saying that Dr. UPDEGRAFF is a man who would adorn and honor the place. Pure, honest and capable, he presents all the qualifications the times can demand. He spoke at several points in this county, last fall, and was everywhere hailed as an eloquent and fearless pleadar for the right. No man from abroad has ever made a better impression in this county, and every one who heard him, last fall, will be delighted to hear of his nomination, if it should be made, and of his subsequent election to Congress.

THERE has been a remarkable rise in Erie Railroad shares within the past few days, the most probable cause of which is that several corporations interested in the coal business have united and agreed to lay a third rail on the whole line of the road. The new rail will be of steel, and will consequently enhance the value of the track. It will be laid on quite favorable terms, and will be paid for by mileage or by arrangements proportionate to the traffic done on it. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road is now narrowing its gauge, and the Delaware and Hudson has just completed its narrow gauge. All these coal companies having existing contracts for transportation of coal, and all now being narrow gauge roads, the purpose of narrowing the Erie gauge can readily be seen.

Mr. Clymer Needs a Cooper.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Once upon a time Mrs. Malone went to her neighbor, Mrs. O'Flannagan, to borrow her tub, and learned that Mrs. O'F. would gladly lend that same tub if it had not been that "Pat. Murphy, the thafe," had stolen it a month before, and she had never set eyes on it since. Moreover, she had "tint" that same tub to Mrs. McGuire last "wake," and it had not yet been returned, besides which Mrs. O'F., herself, had that tub "full of wather, and the devil a bit of a place to impty it," and the hoops had fallen off "while Jimmy had the maysels," the bottom dropped out, and the whole thing gone to staves into the bargain, to which preliminary reasons for not lending that tub was another, to wit: that she had not now and never had had a tub.

Are not Mr. Clymer and his fellow-committeemen very much like Mrs. O'Flannagan, in having reasons enough and to spare? Surely, one-half their stock would be sufficient, and any one of those they offer would be all the better for the want of all the others.

Now, Mrs. Belknap's cousin Blackburn, who, after all, is not her cousin, but only used to be in the days when she had plenty of good clothes, is happy to be known as one who has "done all that an honorable man could to shield from criticism and censure an innocent woman."

If Mr. Blackburn still thinks Mrs. Belknap an innocent woman, he will be an important witness for the defense, but needs to explain why he did not, as an honorable man, detain the man who has so grievously slandered her. How could an honorable man permit this maligner of the innocent to walk off, leaving his slanders unrebuked, and in full possession of the public ear? Then again, Mr. Clymer did believe, and does still believe, "that there was no legal power in the committee to have detained Marsh; that his detention, by the committee, would have been an outrage and wrong." Then Mr. Clymer does believe that illegal detention is an outrage, and that outrage is wrong. Still he wishes to state, "once for all, that if any member of the committee, when the witness Marsh left the room, had made the slightest suggestion that he should be detained, neither himself nor any other member of the committee would have made the slightest objection."

Mr. Clymer would not, of his own motion, commit an outrage; but if any one had made the slightest suggestion in favor of such outrage, neither Mr. Clymer nor any other member of the committee would have made the slightest objection! We believe heard of doughfaces in our day, but Mr. Clymer's face and the faces of his fellow committeemen need another handfull of flour to bring them to the dough standard, if each was shouting "for the slightest suggestion," from any one of the others, or from Mr. Bass, in order to pounce on Marsh and commit an outrage on that virtuous gentleman! Their heads should be handed over to the waffle-man; for that batter must needs be put into moulds before it can be baked!

Was ever legal technicality or political trickery more effectually used to baffle the cause of justice? This whole Belknap proceeding has been on a par with the Democratic reforms of New York city, and is one more evidence of the utter hopelessness of any redress of grievances through Democratic agencies.

Mr. Clymer, as chairman of that committee, did not hesitate to appropriate the honors and emoluments of the place; but when a grave crime is charged upon it, he steps aside very gracefully, is the soul of humility, ignores all supremacy, does not covet a high seat in the synagogue, or an uppermost room in the feast, is simply one of the committee, and "willing to share the full responsibility for it with every other member!"

What surpassing magnanimity and condescension! No doubt Tweed would be willing to share the full responsibility of his acts "with every other member" of the ring. This is a kind of property which folks are willing to divide; but can Mr. Clymer declare dividends in this fashion? Was it not his business, as chairman, to retain the witness in a prosecution, for the origin of which he claimed the credit? Suppose his story is true, and that Mr. Bass did not object to Marsh's dismissal; what has that to do with it? How many blacks make a white? How many crimes of other people will it require to establish Mr. Clymer's innocence?

According to Mr. Clymer, this Bass was a kind of a spy in the camp, a member of that party which was to be overthrown by the testimony of this man Marsh. Moreover, he [Bass] was in suspicious communication with the President, whom Mr. CLYMER pretends to believe was straining his power to defeat his [Clymer's] pet prosecution; yet, instead of watching this wolf in the fold, and being stimulated by his treachery to more strenuous exertions for justice, this virtuous guardian of the people's rights, joined with their enemies to defeat their cause! In other words, he did not keep the only witness by whom they might find redress, because Mr. Wolf, *alias* Bass, did not ask him, Mr. Justice, *alias* Clymer, so to do. In other words, Mr. Clymer gravely informs the people that President Grant and Mr. Bass conspired to defeat him, Mr. Clymer, in his attempts to bring Secretary Belknap to justice, and that he, Mr. Clymer, aided and abetted them, because Mr. Bass did not object to his so doing. Moreover, that it would have been an outrage for him, Mr. Clymer, to have done otherwise than he did do; yet otherwise he would have done, provided that he, Mr. Bass, or any other man, had made the slightest suggestion in favor of his so doing.

Mr. Clymer had better get a bottom put into that tub, for the water gets out very fast.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Liberty is the proper end
And object of authority, and
Can not sinoist without it, and it
Is liberty to that only which
Is good, just and honest."

Now, then, investigate the investigators.

John Onions is a strong English composer.

Boynton is after the bon ton of the Bourbon party.

Bluff rarely pays in the long run, Messieurs Democrats.

Too much French millinery in our civilization is what's the matter.

A whitewash mine was discovered in Indiana, the other day. Hendricks should buy it.

Young Bennett's wedding is announced for the third of April. It should have been on the first.

An unknown quantity. Ben. Hill says "the North must not ask him to give up his manhood!"

The lesson of it is that the man who turns his coat for the sake of office is not fit to be trusted.

The point is whether Mr. Clymer should be allowed to investigate those charges against himself?

Guess Blaine's friends didn't buy those *Tribune* shares. That paper calls him "a bully by calculation."

Grasshoppers have made their appearance in New Jersey, to the great consternation of the inhabitants.

Foolmigration. Twenty-six carloads of emigrants passed through Iowa in one day for the Black Hills, last week.

A coined antagonism. The Connecticut greenbackers have actually nominated a Penny for Secretary of State.

Dinners of the future. There were 1,568, 747 hogs slaughtered in Chicago last season, and 63,783 cattle were salted and barreled.

Yung Wing says he is going to send Yale College one hundred and fifteen more students from China—to be taken under our wing.

Last week thirty-four papers were established and fifty-eight stopped publication in the United States and British possessions.

This is the shape in which the news got to Columbia, in this State: "Belknap has assassinated Grant." They should have put "ism" after it.

"Millions in it." The total capital employed in gas manufacture in New York is $19,750,000, and the average dividends are thirty-five per cent.

It has been wisely remarked that the principles of the Republican party are all right. Its salvation depends on the kind of men it nominates.

A man named Needles is making a sharp contest for the Republican nomination for Auditor of Illinois. See the point, and the thread of it?

The age of machinery. A Connecticut woman was wearing a calico dress, the other day, only seven hours after the process of printing the cloth began.

"Where are we now?" The Massachusetts Legislative Committee have reported against a special act to legalize Parton's marriage with his step-daughter.

Excellent dentistry. The new South Pass mouth of the Mississippi has now a permanent depth, exceeding by four or five feet the average soundings of a year ago.

Slow progress. The Italian Minister of War has received the praise of the Vatican for having the soldiers' quarters at Rome searched for Protestant books, which were confiscated.

Philosophers tell us that the growth of civilization is marked by progress in the art of cooking. The New Hampshire Republicans will cook the Democratic goose nicely, to-morrow.

It begins to look as though that big Democratic fish which those Bourbon investigators hooked will drag the anglers into the water. They have by no means landed him, as yet.

Senator Withers, of West Virginia, says he "was a Union man until the breaking out of the war." This is like the Dutchman who was a mighty good temperance man until the beer came.

Montesquieu knew what he was talking about when he said that work for all citizens and all at work, the poorest comfortable and the richest frugal, was the ideal "commercial republic."

We shall have but one more eclipse this year except that of the Democracy, in November. It will be solar, and the 25th inst. is fixed for the time for the veil to be cast over the face of the sun.

Impudence above proof. The St. Louis *Times* demands that the national Capital shall be moved to that headquarters of crooked whisky in order to secure a high toned condition of public affairs.

The figurative New York *World* estimates that sixty per cent. of 1,800,000 centennial persons will visit that city, and that the average amount spent by each of them while there will be ten dollars.

Perpetual motion. In the course of a year's type-setting the average compositor will put up more than 7,000,000 separate pieces, which, with their distribution, requires more than 15,000,000 motions of the hand.

A constitutional amendment prohibiting any division of the school fund among sectarian or denominational schools has been favorably reported in the lower house of the Maryland Legislature, and the Catholics howl.

The project for transforming the Colorado desert of Southern California into a lake by turning into it the waters of the Rio Colorado is again agitated. It is claimed that the scheme, if carried out, will reclaim millions of acres of now desert, uninhabitable territory.

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the Montreal *Herald*, Eugene Sue derived his plot of "The Wandering Jew" from a similar incident in the career of a Paris druggest, who, many years ago, bought a piece of woodland at Saint Acheul, built an enclosure and house thereon, and stocked the place with rabbits. Hoping to live many years, he calculated that after his death his children would become possessed of millions of rabbits. He fell ill, however, about five years afterward, and, bequeathed the rabbit colony to his children, provided it should not be broken into before their becoming of age. Meanwhile the prolific little animals have always to be increased so greatly in numbers during five years that a neighboring Jesuit establishment wasseriously injured by their depredations, and was compelled to appeal to a court of justice, which promptly caused the rabbit colony to be broken up. The druggist was furious at seeing his pet scheme thwarted, and devoted the rest of his days to the bitterest denunciation to the Society of Jesus.

A Mt. Pleasant paper learns from a very responsible source that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, since they have failed in securing the Mt. Pleasant branch, have decided to build a road from Scottdale to that place, in order to secure the freight along the line, which, at the present time, amounts to upward of one hundred cars per day.

PERSONAL.

Louis Bois, of Quebec, is the father of thirty children of both sexes, twenty-four of whom are living. And the most singular part of it is that they are all Bois.

Sensible. The contesting heirs of the Ward estate, in Detroit, are reported to have agreed upon a compromise which will save some of the property for themselves, instead of giving it all to the lawyers.

The Galena (Ill.) *Journal* announces a genuine leap year match, in which the lady did the courting and proposing, and the announcement reads, Amelia Church to Jacob Wickstrom, both of Galva, married on the 10th inst.

An old gentleman with white hair attended the Moody and Sankey meetings at the New York Hippodrome, the other day, and, for want of a better seat, took a place at the reporters' table. The reporters were about to request his withdrawal, when he said: "I feel entitled to a place here, because I am the oldest reporter in New York." The old man was Thurlow Weed.

Stockton, California, lays claim to the greatest example of stinginess. He is a man of considerable means, and yet when his brother was sick he left him to die among strangers. He then refused to give a man $5 for going more than twenty miles and back for a coffin, and also declined to allow a minister $1 50 for preaching the funeral sermon. His argument was that, his brother being dead, the services of a clergyman were a useless extravagance. The clergyman traveled a distance of forty miles to perform the burial rites, paying his own fare one way.

Recently ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, and ex-Judge Hubbard, were attorneys in an important suit, and they both so far forgot themselves as to get into a personal wrangle across the table, and shook their fists in each other's face. The court rebuked them severely, and ordered them to be seated. Judge Hubbard sat down as directed, but the Governor continued on his feet, and shaking his finger at his opponent, remarked: "Yes, your Honor, and I made that man there a judge. He would never have worn the ermine if it had not been for me. To this the in-no-ways-discomfited Hubbard replied, "Your Honor, it was the only sensible act of his whole administration."

A valuable addition has just been made to the Virginia State collection of portraits. Last Friday there was received from Justice Neville Rolfe, of Heacham Hall, King's Lynn, England, a small medallion portrait of Pocahontas, painted by Miss Rolfe from an engraving which was taken from an original in oil. The original was in possession of the Rolfe family in England, who are descendants of Pocahontas, and who had the engraving executed. The picture is the conventional one, the Virginia princess being dressed in a high hat, rose robe and lace ruff, and having in her hand a feather fan. The handling is said to show decided artistic boldness in the copyist. In the exergon is the inscription, *"Pochahtas imp. Virginia. Matoaka alz Rebecca Filia Potentiss princ."*

STATE NEWS.

A cherry tree at Womelsdorf is in full bloom.

Wolves are killing sheep in parts of Cambria county.

Williamsport will send a party to the Black Hills.

Berks county cows average sixty-four dollars in price.

A new Baptist church edifice in Erie was dedicated last week.

Mrs. Laura A. Brooks, of Corry, has been granted a license to practice medicine.

Mrs. Mary Mulraney, aged seventy-one years, died suddenly in Lancaster on the 11th inst.

They are after the professional staw-ball men in Philadelphia, and a number have been arrested.

Edgar Parker fell dead at Union City, a few days ago, while conversing with friends. Heart disease.

Counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency is said to grow in Carlisle. That town is getting up quite a lively reputation.

Jacob Holler's dwelling, in Hollidaysburg, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst., with all its contents. No insurance.

There are many widows in Conneautville not one of whom has made application to the donation committee for relief during the winter.

The Rev. A. G. Baker, a colored minister for many years resident in Waynesburg, died last week of consumption, aged sixty-five years.

The Hon. Edward McPherson is contributing a series of articles on the early history of Adams county to the Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel.*

The New Castle *Guardian* man has put on the paint and gone on the war-path after the editor who played a bogus marriage notice on him.

The Ebensburg water works are progressing rapidly, and it will not be a great while until the citizens will rejoice in the purest kind of the element.

Albert Hagar, aged fourteen years, was stilled at Johnstown, on the 10th inst., by jumping from a moving freight train and falling under the wheels.

A colony is being organized at Beaver Falls to settle in one of the far Western States or Territories. Parties will leave this week to select a suitable place.

An eleven year old daughter of Mr. James Asle, of Luzerne county, went out to get a pail of water more than a week ago, and hasn't been heard of since.

Several prominent citizens of Clearfield county are preparing to organize a party to emigrate to Texas, where they propose following agriculture and stock raising.

A little daughter of L. Street, living near Sharon, was burned to death on the 3d inst. by her clothes taking fire. The child's mother was absent at the time.

Mr. J. Jacob Embich, of Lebanon, has a pitcher 150 years old, a Reformed hymn book, printed in 1747, a book of fiction entitled "The Royal Captives," printed in 1795.

Truman Sanford, a boy aged twelve, residing on the Galloway farm, near Franklin, died last week, from the effects of a blow from a bat while playing base ball.

Hon. Samuel Landis, cashier of the Real Estate Bank of Harrisburg, died at Halifax, on Wednesday night, of congestion of the lungs. His age was sixty-two. He was formerly an Associate Judge of Dauphin county.

The hotel keepers in Philadelphia have notified their regular boarders that they must either vacate their rooms on the first of April or pay transient rates for accommodations during the continuance of the Centennial.

Rev. Geo. Wolff, D.D., of the Reformed church, at Myerstown, has within the past thirteen years delivered 2,400 sermons; baptized, 892; confirmed, 633; married, 290; officiated at funerals, 442; received by letter, 234 members.

The Titusville *Courier* is responsible for the following: Phebe Ann Prapp, of Sandy Creek township, has brought suit against Jacob Hess, of the Messer Diocese, for breach of promise, laying her damages at $1,000. Phebe is forty and Jacob is sixty.

Martin Meily, Esq., County Surveyor for Lebanon, has just surveyed two unpatented tracts of land in that county. A warrant was issued for one of them to Bernard Stohler, in September, 1742, and a warrant issued to Henry Klingler for the other July 1st, 1784.

A number of boys whose ages range from six to twelve years were swimming in the Lehigh on Monday. This is forcing the season rather, and the boys may suffer for their indiscretion by catching colds that will bring them to an early grave.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

The friends of James Savery, who lately died in Fawn township, York county, offer $1,000 reward for a number of missing articles—heirlooms of the family—which, they allege, belong to his estate. They include numerous pieces of silverware, diamond and amethyst rings, etc.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania are making arrangements for furnishing, free, ice water to visitors on the Centennial grounds. They will put up a fountain, to be fed from a reservoir of a capacity of 5,000 gallons, supplied with water from the Belmont reservoir.

A committee of fruit growers of Lancaster, Union, Chester, Mifflin, Lycoming and Bucks counties, having received the approval of the Centennial Commissioners in regard to exhibiting fruit at the Centeunial, will present a bill to the Legislature asking for an appropriation of $2,000 for that purpose.

The Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* publishes, by request of the author, a "pome" of twenty-four stanzas, written by P. M. Doyle, the murderer, now lying in jail at that place under sentence of death. In it he describes, with pathos and bad English, his capure by the officers and commitment to jail. Of the latter he says, "It ain't much short of a earthly hell."

A tramp named Riley, who was put to breaking stone at the Cumberland county almshouse, used his hammer on the head and person of the steward, who was seriously injured. His cheek bone and upper jaw were broken, several of his teeth knocked out of his face and otherwise injured. For a while it was feared that the beaten man would die, but his condition is improving. The tramp is in jail.

A tall woman with black eyes and black hair complexion and moderately well made attire, giving the name of Mrs. Montclair has been swindling and levying blackmail upon people in Reading. She represented herself to be a canvassing agent for a particular church publication and presented letters purporting to have been written by prominent clergyman in Harrisburg and other places. She was allowed to depart the city without being arrested.

The Presbyterians are building a centennial church near Norristown and not far from Valley Forge. The spot is of historical interest, as a part of General Washington's army while on the march to Valley Forge stopped there, taking refuge from the weather in a house upon the grounds. Here several of the soldiers died. The church will seat 608 persons; connected with it is an ingeniously planned chapel. The whole building when finished will cost $16,000. It is to be ready for public worship by the Fourth of July.

A letter from Butler to the Titusville *Courier* contains the following: Butler contains a queer genius named David Dougel, who, although owner of the most valuable property in town, lives all alone in a most wretched and miserly manner, going about during the day in rags and filth and sleeping at night in a bed unfit for a hog to rest upon. He is upwards of ninety years of age and holds to ideas that must have been antiquated even in his infancy. Possessing a whole square next to the court house, on which there are a number of the most wretched tumble-down buildings, which are an eyesore to the town, he refuses to either improve it himself or part with the ownership to others who would gladly pay a large price for it and erect thereon fine buildings such as would be a credit to the town.

A friend sends us the following, which he says is a true version of an incident which occurred last week in a Blair county church during a revival meeting. The room became so crowded that it became necessary to procure more seats. There were chairs stowed carefully away in the attic one of the members went up to hand them down, the leader gave out the hymn, "Hold the Fort." The attic floor consisted of the plastering, which constituted the ceiling of the room below, of which circumstance the chair-seeker was not aware. So just as the choir commenced the first stanza down comes one leg of the unfortunate chair hunter. The choir, however, did not notice the circumstance and went on singing "Hold my comrades, see the signal waving in the air, reinforcements now are coming," etc. Just at this instant the other leg appeared and the singing was drowned by the roaring laughter of the congregation.—*Huntingdon Local News.*

The Altoona *Mirror* of the 11th inst. says: About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while shifting engine No. 171 was backing on a siding in the Mifflin yard, the throttle valve got out over the ratchet and it was found impossible to get it back. The result was the engine could not be stopped or reversed, and it ran into some cars loaded with stone. Fireman Zollinger was standing on the pilot of the dinkey and when the collision occurred his leg was caught between the stone truck and the pilot and mashed in a frightful manner, rendering amputation necessary. Conductor John Thompson, of the shifting engine, known all along the road as "Skinny," was thrown off, sustaining some painful bruises, but his injuries are not dangerous. After the accident above related, Mr. Lawrence Kulp, one of the oldest and most reliable men on the road, was dispatched to Lewistown to bring fireman Zollinger's mother to Mifflin. After alighting from the train, and while walking along the street, he dropped from his feet and instantly expired. He leaves a son to mourn his loss.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the liver and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure remedy. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most intricate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and offer to patients treated Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all others but Tape Worm can be had of your druggist; ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. E. F. KUNKEL, Philadelphia, Pa. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

GEO. A. BERRY, PRESIDENT.
D. E. McKinley, Sec'y. and Treasurer

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW GOODS,

FOR

Gent's Spring Wear,

JUST ARRIVED AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE.

McKEE & BROS

Have removed their OFFICE and SAMPLE ROOM to their Works,
FOOT OF EIGHTEENTH STREET,
SOUTH SIDE.

REMOVAL.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE (English's Block), between Wood and Smithfield streets.

W. G. JOHNSTON, President.
WALTER MORRIS, Secretary.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. JORDAN STEVENSON, }

This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It uses no out side insertions to secure support. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other nostrum advertisements and lottery discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country to be THE VERY BEST issued, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as families desire, both in TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building, Philadelphia.

EXAMINE THE
LIFE-RATE ENDOWMENT PLAN
OF THE
Union Central
Life Insurance Company.
Cash Assets JAN. 1, 1876. $1 260,392 84.
The Largest and Strongest Ohio Insurance Company.—Full Reserve Basis.
Losses Paid Promptly.
Principal Office—S. E. cor. FOURTH AND CENTRAL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, O.
JOHN COCHNOWER, President.
N. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

Arrived—A choice lot of all kinds of Imported Singing Birds, German Canaries, Mocking Birds, Talking Parrots, Java Sparrows, Australian Love Birds, Fancy Pigeons and Chickens. Call soon at No. 40 SIXTH AVENUE, near Smithfield.
CHAS. ESPICH.

PAINTING!

Best and cheapest PAINTING in the city at
GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield street.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,
HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE.
OFFICE, 56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 8, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

STILL FUR

Nos. 165,

We are much pleased to announce to our patrons STILL FURTHER ATTRACTIONS in

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT,

having now in stock and opened to-day,

AT $1 15 PER YARD,

a full line of newest shades in COLORED DRESS SILKS, a superior bargain. Also, full lines of colors in better qualities, at equally as good bargains. Having sold such large quantities of

HAND - LOOM BLACK SILKS

at $1 75 per yard, which gave such general satisfaction, we are now enabled to offer these

REAL HAND - SPUN SILKS,

at $1 50 PER YARD, imported and made expressly for our own sales. Our Silk stock this year having received especial care and attention, it is with pleasure we invite an examination, as it is UNUSUALLY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE in every grade. New

LIGHT TINTS IN EVENING WEAR,

and a beautiful assortment of new CHECK AND STRIPED SILKS, at bargains. Opened this day at 31c per yard, A SPECIAL BARGAIN

IN BLACK HERNANIS,

much less than usual value. As per announcement last week all numbers of

BLACK CASHMERES

will be found on counters at the reduced prices. Large variety of new

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

from 12½c upward. NEW ATTRACTIONS DAILY.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDA

Y, MARCH 8.

IN ALL DEPA

WILLIAM

167 and 169 Fed

Two of our buyers having been in the markets of NEW YORK and BOSTON last week, all

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

and SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS may now be found on our counters.
At 12½c, an extra bargain in

WHITE C

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, 1876.

The close of the week in the local money market showed no material change from the former situation. The supply of loanable capital is large and rates of discount on first-class commercial paper are easy. The offerings of notes that meet the requirements of bank officers, are rather limited, while of paper, that they are not desirous of accepting, there is a superabundance. Exchange on the East is at present rather in favor of Pittsburgh, and drafts on New York are abundant, though we have learned of no cases in which there was any discount. In the local and miscellaneous stock market there is a quiet feeling. None but the best dividend paying stocks are in any demand, and transactions of that character are somewhat limited. Recent sales of stocks have been made at auction as follows: German National Bank, $155 25; Iron City National Bank, $91 25; Mechanics National Bank, $89 50; Fourth National Bank, $107 00; Ewalt street bridge, $40 37½; Union Insurance Company, $40 50. The report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week, shows a slight increase from the volume of the preceding week, but still leaves the clearings below the average. The statement is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 809,809 37	$104,781 99
Tuesday	837,662 42	160,532 32
Wednesday	837,725 70	164,331 97
Thursday	725,982 49	163,401 51
Friday	709,789 53	151,039 12
Saturday	554,540 69	103,048 49
Total for week	$4,291,405 11	$852,042 40
Week ending March 4	4,167,559 32	870,208 12
Week ending Feb. 26	4,584,624 15	796,268 27
Week ending Feb. 19	4,188,863 17	793,923 31
Week ending Feb. 12	4,189,749 98	968,109 18

—The New York bank statement shows a gain in surplus reserve of $953,109, the surplus reserve now being $13,993,609. The gain in deposits is $376,400. The following is a comparison of the principal items for the past two weeks:

	March 4.	March 11.	Differences.
Loans	$270,162,800	$270,748,409	Inc. $585,609
Specie	22,701,600	23,189,800	Inc. 488,200
Legal Tenders	46,945,300	47,029,500	Inc. 84,200
Deposits	236,636,000	237,162,800	Inc. 526,800
Circulation	16,857,300	16,997,200	Inc. 134,800

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	March 4.	March 11.	Differences.
Specie	$22,701,600	$23,189,800	Inc. $ 488,200
Legal Tenders	46,945,300	47,029,500	Inc. 84,200
Total res've	$69,646,900	$70,219,300	Inc. $1,122,500
Reserve required	56,609,625	56,775,700	Inc. 166,075
Exc ss	$13,040,200	$13,993,609	Inc. $ 953,109

—The *Public*, of New York, has an article upon the prospects of improvement in business, in which it first alludes to the increase of 22 per cent. over last year in railway e. rnings; of 33 per cent. in grain movement, and of about 20 per cent. in cotton movements. It says, however, that a glance at the clearing house statistics of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago, which it considers the most exact barometer of modern commerce, shows that while there is a slight improvement at the West, the clearings at all Eastern cities are somewhat smaller than during the same months of 1875. The transactions of February approach nearer than those of January to those of the preceding year, but there is as yet no evidence in clearing house returns that the volume of all business has increased, as measured by amounts paid, though there are signs of increase in the quantities transferred. In short it does not yet appear that the general tendency now toward activity and narrower profits has been arrested.

—A correspondent sends us the following question:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You will oblige a reader of your paper by answering, in your financial column, the following:

A draws a draws a draft in favor of himself, at a given number of days after date (payable at stated bank), on B, who accepts it. The draft is afterward indorsed to a third party, who goes to B for collection. When it arrives at the bank, where made payable, there are no funds to the credit, and the draft is overdue; is it subject to protest?

Yours, very respectfully, W. R.

We suppose that the question is as to whether protest would be of any value under the circumstances specified. Of course the draft can be protested, but we do not see what good it would do. There may be circumstances in the case stated which would change its aspect in reference to the responsibility of indorsers, but upon the face of it, we should think that the case was of the class named in the following canon: "The loss of a bill is no excuse for the absence of protest," (Biles on Bills, page 254.) Of course if the loss of a bill affords no excuse, its mere absence or failure to be present on the day of maturity would be much less of a ground of defense.

—The London *Times* of January 31, in its financial column, reproduces the substance of the last Russian budget, which shows some very remarkable exhibits of the financial condition of this great Empire, and an outlook for the future which is not encouraging, to say the least. Since 1870, the statement of income and expenditures is as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1872	$360,545,000	$350,283,000
1874	377,125,000	378,760,000
1875	389,545,000	397,219,000
1876	407,440,000	427,180,000

The debt at the end of 1875 was $1,775,000,000, and the charges thereon $76,350,000, to which also should be added $500,000,000 of irredeemable paper money, circulating at a discount. Commenting upon these figures, the *Times* says:

One would naturally expect that the infallible test of true prosperity, an improvement in trade commensurate with this additional outlay, would be visible in such items as trade returns and the state of employment, but it is not the case. Russian trade has certainly grown steadily in recent years, but the total of imports and export together for 1871 was about £169,000,000 ($845,000,000), as against £33,000,000 ($165,000,000) in 1856, and that the imports exceeded the exports then and since so far as is yet known, a period of 20 years. Account this trade w*as due to borrowed money.* At the best the gain to Russia has been nothing commensurate with the outlay and increased taxation. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that trade is beginning to suffer from the stagnation. The people w ho inhabit Russia are rude and poor, f rot barbarous; their sole dependence is upon the soil—on their crops and on their flocks and herds—and that condition is not, therefore, one calculated to bear the sudden pressure of burdens multiplied at once these budget figures reveal without sufferings more or less intense.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 11, 1876.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123	123	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, coup	118½	118½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	119¼	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾	121¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	121⅝	121⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	123⅛	123⅛	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	....	128	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	....	118⅝	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	66¾	66¾	67	67⅛	67	67
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Panama	....	....	....	135	....	....
Adams Express	....	....	....	109	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	....	93	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	53½	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	74	....	....
New York Central	105¾	....	105¾	....	....	....
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Michigan Central	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	....	....
Michigan Southern	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
Illinois Central	105	105	105	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	....	....	97¾	....	....	....
Chicago & Southwest	43¾	43⅝	....	....	44¼	44
Do. preferred	65¾	66	65⅞	106⅜	111¼	111¼
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜	....	43¾	44
Do. preferred	83¾	83¾	83¾	....	83	83
Wabash common	3⅜	3¾	3	....	3	3⅛
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¼	21¾
Union Pacific	67¾	....	....	....	....	....
Hariem	....	....	....	145	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	18½	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific pref	....	....	....	....	....	4¾
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	4¾	....	4¾
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	15
South Carolinas, Ap't	34	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	34	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	104¾	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	57¾	557½
Reading	51½	51¾	....
United Co.'s of N.J	....	114¾	....
Oil Creek	14½	14¾	....
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	....	92	....
Central Transportation	48½	49½	....
Empire do	33¾	35	....
E., C. & St. L. m b	84	85	....

—In the weekly review of the business and monetary situation, the Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

There is little that is encouraging to business men in the course of Congress in regard to financial matters. The dominant party in the House is unable to agree upon the general principles of finance, and of course there can be no harmony of opinion among its members as to the policy to be adopted for the future. Meantime business is almost at a standstill, for uncertainty has the most depressing effect. People who have money are afraid to invest it, because there is no assurance that the investment will yield an adequate return. There have been so many failures that the credit of those merchants worthy of credit is restricted, and it is difficult to collect debts of many of those who are known to be solvent, for so many people are out of work that the retailers who have been giving them credit are unable to make collections. There is a depressing influence that it is not surprising, therefore, to find that trade is beginning to suffer from the stagnation. The people w ho inhabit Russia are rude and poor, f rot barbarous; their sole dependence is upon the soil—on their crops and on their flocks and herds—and that condition is not, therefore, one calculated to bear the sudden pressure of burdens multiplied at once these budget figures reveal without sufferings more or less intense.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

The Pittsburgh Commercial:

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876.

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 114⅜.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Money 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Customs receipts $503,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $161,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling firm at 483½@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull but steady throughout the day at 114⅝. Rates paid for carrying were 2¼, 2, 2, 1½ and 1 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed strong. Railroad bonds dull in late afternoon dealings. Union Pacific land grants advanced to 104, Missouri, Kansas and Texas sinking fund ex. coupon to 61¾ and Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 90¾. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market opened firm, except for Pacific Mail, Western Union and Lake Shore, which declined from 1¾ to 1¾ per cent. The market was oscillating for a time, when it was characterized as strong, but toward the close showed a partial reaction from the advance and closed active with an unsettled feeling. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 283,000 shares, of which 84,000 were Erie, 57,200 Lake Shore, 10,500 Northwestern, 34,500 Pacific Mail, 20,000 St. Paul, 6,200 Ohio and Mississippi, 61,000 Western Union, 3,500 Union Pacific and 3,650 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	67¾	Toledo & Wabash	34
Pacific Mail	19¾	Do. preferred	103¼
Adams Express	105	Ft. Wayne	103½
Wells-Fargo Ex	89½	Chicago & Alton	105¼
American Ex	52½	Do. preferred	118
U. S. Express	74	Terre Haute	4¾
New York Central	105	Do. preferred	18¾
Erie	21¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Do. preferred	36	Indiana Central	4¾
Harlem	144	Illinois Central	97¾
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Jo	18½
N. J. Central	107	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Rock Island	109¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	11¾
Illinois Central	103	Union Pacific stock	67¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	97¾	Central Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern	43¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	65¾	Do. land grants	103¾
Mich. Central	63¾	Do. sinkers	90¾
Lake Shore	63¾	Do. preferred	8
St. Paul	44¼	Panama	135
Do. preferred	83¾	Missouri Pacific	15

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	118¾	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	128½
5-20's, 1868	123⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¼	Virginia, new	34
Tennessee, new	41	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, March 11, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 1-16; for account, 94. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 103¾; new 5's, 107⅞. Railroad securities—New York Central 104⅞; Erie 17⅞; Illinois Central 96⅜.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes 66 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 557.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 11, 1876.

There was a general feeling of ease and quiet in trade circles, undisturbed by any unusual events or remarkable change of values. The principal feature was that of average activity in most branches of business, sinking into quiet and stagnation in some lines and rising into unfeasible briskness in others. In this respect there was little noticeable alteration from the previous condition of trade. The principal movements of values were in country produce, in which we note a stronger feeling in apples, butter prices for cranberries, scarcity and advanced values for poultry, and weakness and depressed values for eggs. Other departments of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	10,271	Butter, pkgs	143
Wheat, bus	929	Bacon, pcs	2,500
Barley, bus	7,400	Hams, pcs	580
Rye, bus	168	Potatoes, bus	502
Oats, bus	3,693	Hay, bales	200

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Feb. 19.	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.
Flour, bbls	11,683	11,373	10,959
Apples, bbls	296	291	263
Cheese, bxs	140	153	204
Corn, bus	7,907	7,992	7,570
Wheat, bus	14,175	7,360	16,445
Barley, bus	14,622	7,883	17,025
Rye, bus	1,070	2,536	4,150
Oats, bus	18,160	18,223	17,263
Butter, pkgs	521	666	669
Bacon, pcs	10,000	7,500	10,111
Bacon, lcs	212	411	514
Potatoes, bus	7,494	5,286	7,141
Hay, bales	2,334	3,163	2,448

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The wholesale grain trade continues sluggish and not very satisfactory, the demand being light. Receipts of wheat and barley are quite liberal this week. There is no change in values except a stronger and higher feeling in shelled corn. Wheat was quiet and steady with receipts for the week of 16,445 bushels. We note a sale of 1 car inferior at 81@82 cents; current rates are as follows: Michigan white at 91@92 cents; Pennsylvania do at 90@91; winter at 91@94; amber at 86@89; No. 2 western red at 86@87 cents. Corn was firm and stronger being an advance of 2@3c over the prices of the early part of the week. Sales of shelled were reported at 50c and 55c was offered for Kansas yellow. We quote sales of ear at 49@50c for yellow; 48@49c for high-mixed; 46@48c for low-mixed; new ear is 46@50c for yellow; prime Kansas do 52@55c; mixed 46@47c. Oats were quiet and steady; 1 car white Ohio oats sold at 45½c; 1 car mixed do at 43c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@44c. Western white 42@44c. Barley very steamer at lower quotations; 1 car light sold at 75c. Canada is held at 1 10@1 20 for choice; choice spring at $1 00@1 05; extra do at prime 85@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80 for bushel. Jobbing sales were made the usual advance. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and frozen in on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Feb. 4, '76	17,168,276	6,283,780	3,291,957	2,031,231	422,621
Feb. 25, '76	17,167,000	6,228,000	3,228,000	2,031,000	421,000
Feb. 19, '76	17,089,000	5,979,924	3,044,618	2,249,521	420,647
Feb. 12, '76	17,000,000	5,900,000	3,000,000	2,200,000	420,000
Feb. 5, '76	17,319,141	4,716,142	3,023,889	2,198,112	418,479
Jan. 29, '76	16,991,078	4,573,092	3,030,087	2,193,035	383,259
Jan. 22, '76	16,911,000	4,500,000	3,000,000	2,100,000	380,000
Jan. 15, '76	17,376,449	3,529,126	3,192,767	2,207,109	497,189
Jan. 8, '76	17,000,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	2,200,000	500,000
Dec. 8, '75	12,869,836	1,376,835	2,213,489	1,173,747	284,276

FLOUR—Business was rather moderate in shorts—as the demand only being an average one. Prices continued steady and unchanged. Receipts were liberal being 10,959 barrels for the week. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 @ 8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $5 75@6 00 in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 00@7 00; choice amber wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@8 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 50; choice patent $9 00@10 00; and winter wheat flour is active at $8 00@8 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ package, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25@6 50 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour is $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour @25c ₱ ₱ for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—Is still pull and depressed under the influence of a very heavy stock and continued large receipts reaching 2,155 bales this week. A car of prime timothy sold at $16 00. We quote upland prairie at $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2, $14 00@15 00. Baling—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Ran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; seconds and snipstuff's $10 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There was a moderately good jobbing demand, and, notwithstanding liberal receipts for the season amounting to 1,320 barrels for the week, prices were firm and rather higher. Some extra choice sold at $4 75@5 00. We quote choice $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote sales in a jobbing way at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The jobbing demand was steady, though rather slow and limited. We quote prime white navy from first hands at 1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel; in a jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@32c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow. We quote prices easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—Receipts by rail were quite large, reaching 614 packages for the week. The market was firm and very strong with a rather light supply to day, and strictly choice grades in brisk demand. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 32@35c ₱ ₱; prime to choice 27@30c; common to fair rules at 15@25c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with scarce. Prices are firm at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The market remains steady and tolerably active in former prices. Receipts none, and stock moderate. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13@13½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a dull and slow market. We quote common to choice apples at 9@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 5@6c. Huckleberries 12@13c. Cherries 22@25c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—There was again a weak and lower market, the supply being liberal and demand very limited. We noted a transaction of twelve barrels at 18c, and quote the market easy at 16@18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HORSE-HAIR—The market continues to show some firmness, but is in the main quiet. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ ₱; medimus 15@16c; low grades nominal.

HOMINY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; 3 75@4 00 in round lots.

HONEY—New crop comette honey is steady at 25 @28c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 20c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP—The offerings of new are not very liberal; quoted at $1 10@1 15 per gallon jug.

NUTS—Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@ 6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl; walnuts depressed at 20@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts $3 5@4 00 ₱ bushel. Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10@12c.

ONIONS—The c is a somewhat improved demand and prices are stronger with an upward tendency. We quote at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is firm, with no stock in first hands. Local dressed chickens at 12@13c ₱ ₱; turkeys 16@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@75c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts this week were somewhat more moderate, being 7,141 bushels. The market is dull, overstocked and depressed, with few signs of animation. We hear of sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store rates depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts $3 5@4 00 ₱ bushel. Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10@12c.

ONIONS—The c is a somewhat improved demand and prices are stronger with an upward tendency. We quote at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The market is firm, with no stock in first hands. Local dressed chickens at 12@13c ₱ ₱; turkeys 16@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@75c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts this week were somewhat more moderate, being 7,141 bushels. The market is dull, overstocked and depressed, with few signs of animation. We hear of sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store rates depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts $3 50 per barrel.

SEEDS—The market is rather slow and buyers are disposed to hold back. Clover seed was firm, and some dealers are talking of higher prices. We quote at $6 00@6 10 in round lots; $6 20@6 35 in a jobbing way; timothy seed is easy at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

TOBACCO—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The week's trade in provisions has been mainly at steady prices without much change. There has been a fair movement yesterday without quotable alteration. The week's receipts were 3,223 pieces and 300 tierces.

BACON—There was a strong feeling at quotations which were as follows: Shoulders 10½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½@ 12¾c; clear sides 14c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured, breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at ₱ 50.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime in tierces at 8½@8¾c; 16c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 14½c ₱ ₱; in buckets 16c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces 11½@11¾c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 12½@12¾c ₱ ₱; in buckets 13½@ 13¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb cadies 17c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb cadies 16½c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 17½c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 17½c ₱ ₱; in 6-lb pails 17c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at easy prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 05 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@70c; No. 1 60@65c.

HAM SALE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

Soda. *Starch.* *Sugars.*

Bi-carb, in kegs	5	Irish soap, ₱ box	4
Bi-carb, in 10-₱ pkgs	5½	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5
Bi-carb, in 5-pkgs	7	Babbitt's best, 1½c	6
Sal-soda	1½	Gold do	6
Star, full weight	17	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ ₱	6
Sterling	15	German mottled	6
Mould	11@12	California, ₱ box	4

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following quotations:

2 ₱ Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 ₱ blackberries	$2 50
2 ₱ common pears	2 50	2 ₱ blueberries	2 00
2 ₱ pine apple	2 00	2 ₱ white cherries	2 00
2 ₱ quinces	3 00	2 ₱ red cherries	2 00
2 ₱ peaches	2 50	2 ₱ damsons	1 90
2 ₱ strawberries	2 00	2 ₱ green gages	2 00
2 ₱ Lima beans	2 00	2 ₱ egg plums	2 00
2 ₱ string beans	1 90	2 ₱ Damson plums	1 70
2 ₱ Winslow's corn	2 25	2 ₱ pie peaches	1 70
2 ₱ peas	2 00	2 ₱ peaches	1 90
2 ₱ tomatoes	1 65	3 ₱ pie peaches	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 16c. Dates 9@10c ₱ ₱. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 9c. Almonds—Languedoc 28c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 35c; do Jordan 30c; do I. X. L. shelled 45c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 12c. Sardines—Imported, ₱ box, $4 50@5 00. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $6 00. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 ₱ ₱ hundred.

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	$18 00	Labrador herring	$ 5 50
mackerel	24 00	split	6 25
No. 1 mess do	16 00	Scaled herring	1 00
Ex. No. 1 shore do	22 00	Lake do, bl. bbls	4 50
No. 1 shore do	15 00	Smok'd bloat'rs, bx	1 75
No. 2 do do	12 00	Pickled do, bbls	
No. 1 bay do	10 00	codfish, ₱ ₱	6@
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Medium do	6
No. 2 do	15 00	Boneless codfish	6
Large No. 3 do	11 50	Halibut do	14½
Whitefish	9 50	No. 1 herring	1
California salmon,		Scaled herring	50
half-bbls	9 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

March 13.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined east ward by the various railroads:

Roads.	Crude, bbl.	Exp. bbl.	Exp. Pitts'h, bbl.	Exp. N. Y., bbl.
Monday, March 6	1,99			1,911
Tuesday, March 7	1,023			1,305
Wednesday, March 8	1,525			1,665
Thursday, March 9	1,085			1,441
Friday, March 10	6,140			1,180
Saturday, March 11				
Total for week	18,554			7,501
Since Jan. 1	215,523			151,958
To March 11, 1876	234,077			159,459
Same time 1875	74,356			18,886
Same time 1874	204,522		4,857	61,000
Same time 1873	288,300		9,836	87,442
Same time 1872	2,757		1,000	1,000
Same time 1871	121,081		18,038	71,842
Same time 1870	178,420		23,381	60,278
Same time 1869	175,000		20,000	60,000
Same time 1868	182,084		7,036	47,020

BUSINESS.—The principal feature of the market during the early part of the week was a decided drop which took place in crude, carrying prices down 9@12c per barrel from the opening prices of the previous week. The downward movement commenced on Monday under the influence of a slightly increased supply of offerings, and continued until the afternoon of Tuesday when a little more strength was shown. No further attention took place in the prices, amounting to a movement of importance, until Thursday, when an advance of 1¼@2½c was registered, and the feeling of the market continued quiet and steady, until Saturday noon, when the week's business ended. Several members of the trade, repaired to Oil City to join in the festivities there. The market has been as a general thing dull and listless, and confined followed the course of crude tolerably well, the extreme of fluctuations hardly exceeding 5c. The following is a statement of the sales and resales of crude petroleum in the oil regions during the week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	60,000	Thursday	295,000
Tuesday	78,000	Friday	190,000
Wednesday	133,000	Saturday	121,000
Total			798,000
Last week			724,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Barrels.
March 11, 1876	252,420
Same time 1875	74,350
Same time 1874	204,522
Same time 1873	288,300
Same time 1872	2,757
Same time 1871	121,081
Same time 1870	178,420
Same time 1869	175,000
Same time 1868	182,084
Same time 1867	110,211
Same time 1866	99,516
Same time 1865	11,487

EXPORTS OF REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	7,051	7,501

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five years from January 1 to March 11:

Roads.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1875.
P. R. R	11,069	9,846	4,977	....	....
A. V. R. R	109,164	87,442	87,354	13,885	159,286
Total	120,233	97,288	92,331	13,885	159,286

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—There was very little business transacted in crude today, as the oil exchanges all closed at noon and previous to that hour there was not much doing. Prices did not vary to any quotable extent, the opening and closing prices being @ 95@1 95 ₱ for Cornplanter certificates; 95@1 01 ₱ bbl for Shamburg; 1 01@1 02 ₱ bbl for Clarion; 1 01@1 02½ ₱ bbl for Parker's Storm; 1 01@1 02½ ₱ bbl for Union; shipment $2 11¼@ 2 12½.

REFINED—The market continued rather sluggish but comparatively steady at former prices. Reports from the East were somewhat more favorable, but little was done here and therefore we repeat former quotations. We quote standard white on the cars at 10½@10¾c in five hundred and housand barrel lots, free on board at works. New York delivery rates rather easy at 11⅜@11⅝c for early March. Philadelphia is quoted at 10¾@11⅜c for prompt and first half of the month. Baltimore rules at 12¾@13⅝c for prompt.

OIL BARRELS—Remained without change and nominal at $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05 for country do.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 11.—Petroleum firm; crude 8½c; refined 14½c; cases 18½@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 10½c; refined 13½c.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Petroleum firm but unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11½c; prime white State test, 12½c; Michigan State test 14c. No crude dressed chickens at 12@13c ₱ ₱; turkeys 16@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@75c per pair.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Refined petroleum 11@ 11½d; spirits do 8½@9d.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Refined petroleum 30 francs.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 11, closing 10.—For refined 14c is bid, but an advance of this price is asked, resulting business, as there is more demand on export account. Crude is without change, steadily held and quiet. Sales are 2,000 barrels refined at 14c and 1,000 barrels in Philadelphia at 13½

CITY MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons selling the COMMERCIAL on the various passenger trains, and from the news stand at railway stations, have been in the habit of charging five cents per copy. On and after Monday next, the retail price of the paper, at railway stations and on the trains, will be the same as elsewhere—three cents per copy. No one is authorized to exact a larger sum, and violations of this rule should be promptly reported at this office.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.870	48	77	N. E.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.655	72	49	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
7 P. M..	29.715	63	63	S. W.	Fresh.	L'rain.

Mean barometer....29.728 Highest thermom....76
Mean thermom.... 51.5 Lowest thermem....47
Rainfall..... 0.5"

Iron City College,

corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Reopens after vacation on the 20th inst. For circulars containing terms, etc., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. PRWF

Short Sermons

by prominent ministers every night this week, in the Third U. P. Church, Diamond street, between Grant and Ross streets, S. S. Frazier pastor.

Communion next Sabbath. Everybody invited.

Tried to Drown Himself.

Christian Geigenmuller was fished out of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the Hand street bridge, Saturday night, by Officer Brinker, of the Allegheny force. He said he came here from Boston about a week ago, and having been unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain work, he had thought it best to "shuffle off." He was taken to the lock-up and kept there all night, and yesterday he went to his boarding house on First street.

Suit for Damages.

Bruce Logan, a minor, by his next friend, Alex. Logan, of his father, entered suit in the Common Pleas No. 2, on Saturday, against Alder an McMasters, to recover damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. On the 6th of October last the defendant committed Bruce Logan to the Reform School, where he was kept for ten days, as alleged, without a writ, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The father avers that he made no complaint against his son, and that none was made by any person having authority to make it, and complaining that the arrest and imprisonment were unlawful, brings this suit to recover damages.

Funeral Services of Mr. Robert Pearson.

On Saturday afternoon the new edifice of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church was filled with a sympathetic audience, made up of ministers and members of several churches, as the funeral services of Mr. Robert Pearson, of Lawrence, Mass., father of Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., pastor of the church, were held at 2 o'clock. Rev. B. F. Woodburn, of Sandusky Street Baptist Church, presided, and Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., of Christ M. E. Church, delivered an eloquent address commemorative of the deceased and descriptive of the hopes which his life and labors, as a Christian believer of forty-four years standing, warranted and inspired. Rev. Revs. S. Williams, S. A. McPhail, W. McKinney and Isaac Banks took part in the devotional exercises. The closing rites at the Allegheny Cemetery were by Rev. J. C. Burkhouler, of Huntingdon, Indiana, an old friend of the bereaved family. Mr. Pearson was born in Taunton Town, England, and leaves a widow and two sons.

Life Insurance.

In our columns will be seen a comprehensive abstract of the official annual statement of the Universal Life Insurance Company of New York, to January 1, 1876, to which we call the attention of those contemplating an increase or change of their life insurance, as well worthy of investigation. The sound condition of the Universal is evidenced from the fact that it is possessed of about $5,500,000 assets, nearly $46,000,000 of insurance in force, with an annual income of nearly $3,500,000, and though only 4½ per cent. interest is realized on its investments it has a surplus of over $650,000, after setting aside a premium reserve sufficient with future premiums to meet all of its policies at maturity.

The Universal Life pays its losses in cash; requires from the insured no notes liable to assessment; exacts no interest or surplus premiums in any shape; offers a contract so plain that it is impossible any misrepresentation could be made or misunderstanding arise; furnishes undoubted security, as shown by the large ratio of accumulated assets to liabilities; and by its low rates of cash premiums, about twenty per cent. less than the usual premiums charged, affords the most perfect and desirable forms of life insurance presented by any company.

Mr. J. D. Simpson, office National Bank of Commerce, is the District Agent of the Universal, and Mr. Joseph J. Knight, General Traveling Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, from whom reliable information in relation to this company may be obtained.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

William B. Scaife & Sons vs. A. Fulton, Sons & Co. and Sheriff & Loughrey; proceedings in equity to restrain despondents from infringing on alleged patent syphon of complainant. Argued some time since. Court decided that there had been no infringement, and bill dismissed at cost of complainant.

The Court rendered a decision in the case of A. E. L. Roberts vs. Peter Schriber, Frank Holden, John B. Lupher and C. S. Clarke. This case was a motion of complainant for a preliminary injunction restraining defendants from infringing on the claims of the Roberts patent torpedo. The Court allowed preliminary injunctions against each of the defendants.

In the case of Shoup *et al.* vs. Henric, a bill in equity for a restraining order on respondent, to prevent him from infringing on complainant's alleged patent oil well casing, the Court decided that there was no infringement, and the bill was dismissed at the cost of the complainant.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

William Longden, bankrupt. Argument for a motion for an injunction was had and the same granted.

Manchester Savings Bank vs. James Welsh. Order made for a jury trial at the next term.

J. Y. McNutt, bankrupt, Clarion county. Rule granted on David McClay to show cause why he should not be examined touching his claim against bankrupt's estate. Returnable on the 30th inst.

A. T. Rosemiel, bankrupt, this city. Hearing on the exceptions to the confirmation of Register's report continued to the 28th inst.

The same. Hearing on the petition for the dissolution of the injunction against Charles Sauers fixed for the 30th inst. Also, order made for a meeting of the creditors on the 28th inst.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, this city. Order made allowing the completion of certain work under contract at the Atlas Works. And on motion for an injunction, order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 21st inst.

James Berry, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Hearing on motion for an injunction continued *sine die*.

William J. Craig, bankrupt, Allegheny. Order made allowing him to amend his schedule.

Common Pleas No. 1—Full Bench.

D. M. Moorhead vs. Lizzie Moorhead; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

James P. Wilson vs. City of Pittsburgh *et al.* John W. Kennedy appointed examiner.

Sharp vs. Hare. H. S. Floyd appointed master to state an account.

Dithridge *et al.* vs. Rich and wife. S. P. Fulton appointed master.

Thos. H. Hunter vs. M. F. Kimball. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely and Prothonotary directed to pay out money.

Commonwealth *ex rel* James Donnistan vs. Cath. B. Donniston. Wm. Crawford, Jr., discharged on his own petition, from his trust as committee of Cath. B. Donnston, and Wm. H. Donniston appointed his successor.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wirtz vs. Allegheny Railroad Company; Hartford vs. Duncan *et al.*; Taylor *et al* vs. Smith; Metz *et al* vs. Hermann; Hartman vs. Horn *et al.*; Liberty Improvement Bank vs. Miller; same vs. Kelley; Long vs. McKaliip *et al.*; Loveridge vs. Bidwell *et al.*; Potter *et al.* vs. Foster *et al.*; Ivory, for use, vs. Kohl; Mellhaney *et al.* vs. Hope *et al.*; Wise vs. Wise; Wray *et al.*; Sneathen vs. Deer; Auerbach vs Levey.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

W. C. Kreogher vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company. Motion for a new trial made by defendant's counsel and reasons filed.

Sutmeyer Bros. & Co. vs. Aaron French. Motion for a new trial made and reasons filed by defendant's counsel.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Marks vs. Burd; Champ vs. Born; Beretzner vs. Crystal Glass Works; Kidder Bros. vs. Bradshaw *et al.*; Coleman *et al.* vs. Graff & Co.; Sampson, trustee, vs. Finley & Co.; Wandelich vs. Waring & Co.; Floyd vs. White; Low vs. Weil; Herbert vs. Hodgson; Bennett vs. King *et al.*; Wolff vs. German B. and L. Association; Vancleve *et al.* vs. Wilson; Phillips *et al.* vs. Reed *et al.*

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Priscilla D. Trunick, deceased, in partition. Report of Commissioners confirmed absolutely and rule granted to appear and accept or refuse. Returnable April 3.

Estate of Wm. Dickson, deceased. Citation granted on Robert H. Potter, executor, to give counter security or show cause, returnable on the 25th inst. In the same case a petition was presented and an *alias* rule granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue, returnable on the 28th inst.

Mary E. Castor *et al.* Petition of James H. Riddell, guardian, for leave to sell real estate of his wards. Order of sale made, returnable April 8.

Estate of John Perehment, deceased. Inquest confirmed absolutely and rule granted on heirs to accept or refuse. Returnable 26th inst.

Estate of Samuel Oller, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Jesse Lamb, deceased. Time for return of rule to show cause why partition should not be made was extended until the 25th inst.

Estate of John H. Born, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Estate of Edmund Hyde, deceased. Final decree made.

Wm. Lorenz Quinn, minor. John Quinn appointed guardian.

Wm. A. Lorenzo, minor. George Scott appointed guardian.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

James Kirkpatrick, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of *larceny et al.*, received the usual sentence for such offenses.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Martin Farrell, Lawrence Lavell, Thomas Farrell and John Kirk, indicted for larceny, Lavell was sent to the Reform School before the trial was had, and the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury as to John Kirk. The other two went to the Workhouse as previously reported.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Evan Reddel, Wm. McKee, Harrington et al., George Arnold, James Boyle, Peter Cassel *et al.*, John Day *et al.*, John McEnron, James L. Orr, Kate Fried, G. Kislayer, F. Van Swartow, Harrison Barrington, Jacob Gass *et al.*, Andrew Lippert, John A. Straus, Richard Straus, Jacob Donovan *et al.*, Sarah McKenna, Martin Gorder, Wensie Wesie *et al.*

JOHN WEIGLE and wife have entered suit in ejectment against Wm. L. and James B. Morford, for a lot of ground in Sharpsburg.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

Convention Called to Elect Delegates to the State Convention—The County Conventions Ordered for June 6th—Two County, Two Congressional, Four Senatorial and Six Legislative Conventions to be Held—Resolutions Adopted—Demand for Punishment of Corrupt Officials, and for Candidates Above Suspicion.

The important political campaign of 1876 opened auspiciously on Saturday, with the meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee at the Court House. There was a very large attendance of members, larger indeed, than at any that has been held for several years, and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order at the hour named in the call, three o'clock, P. M., by Maj. Russel Errett, Chairman, who stated that the business was primarily to decide upon the selection of delegates to the State Convention, which meets on the 29th of this month at Harrisburg.

REPRESENTATION AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

Mr. Byram offered the following:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county be requested to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday, the 18th inst., between nine and six o'clock, P. M., and choose one delegate from each district (except such districts as are entitled to more than one under the call for the conventions of last year) to a county convention to be held at the Court House on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, also several Senatorial and Representative districts.

The delegates from the Forty-second Senatorial district, composed of the city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellevue, West Bellevue and Sewickley, and Reserve, Kilbuck and Ohio townships, will elect one senatorial delegate.

Those from the Forty-third district, composed of the First to the Fifteenth wards, and the Twenty-third ward, will elect one senatorial delegate.

These from the Forty-fourth district, composed of the Sixteenth to the Twenty-second wards of Pittsburgh, and all the townships and boroughs between the rivers and those north of the Allegheny and Ohio, except those in the Forty-second district, will elect one senatorial delegate.

Those from the Forty-fifth district, consisting of all the wards, boroughs and townships on the South Side, will elect one senatorial delegate.

The delegates from the city of Allegheny will elect three representative delegates.

Those from the First to the Fourth and Sixth to the Eighth wards of Pittsburgh will elect two representative delegates.

Those from the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of Pittsburgh will elect one representative delegate. Those from the remaining wards of Pittsburgh will elect four representative delegates.

Those from the townships and boroughs north and between the rivers will elect two representative delegates. Those from the townships and boroughs south of the rivers will elect two representative delegates.

The delegates will meet in one convention and organize, and the secretaries will then call the roll for each Senatorial and Representative district successively.

The resolutions were adopted without discussion or opposition.

John F. MacConnell presented the resignation of Fred. Lutz as a member of the committee, and suggested Colonel E. C. Negley in his place. The resignation was accepted, and Negley was substituted.

Mr. John Peni offered a resolution providing for filling vacancies as follows: Braddocks borough, M. G. Corry in place of A. Dempster, removed; Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, George T. Oliver, in place of Hiram Frank, removed; First ward, Pittsburgh, R. C. Elliott, vice John Peck, deceased. The resolution was adopted.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Major Wm. B. Negley offered the following:

Resolved, That the primaries for the selection of delegates to the several conventions be held on the 22d day of April next, and that the conventions be held on the 26th day of April.

Governor Hartman offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the following conventions be called to meet at the places designated on Tuesday, June 6, 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating competent and qualified persons for the several offices hereafter mentioned, he primary meetings to be held on Saturday, June 3, 1876, between the hours of three and seven P. M., for the selection of one delegate from each election district of the townships and boroughs, excepting Jefferson township, which shall be entitled to two delegates to each convention as hereafter directed; the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to be represented in said conventions under provisions of the resolutions of the committee of 1875.

The resolution then designates two Congressional Conventions—one in the Twenty-second and one in the Twenty-third districts; four Senatorial Conventions; six Legislative Conventions; one County Convention to nominate a Prothonotary and a Director of the Poor, and one County Convention to nominate a Coroner and a Jury Commissioner. The places of meeting are designated, (see call to be published.)

Mr. Bigelow offered an amendment providing that the primaries be held on the last Saturday of April, and the conventions on the first Tuesday of May.

Mr. J. Vannote said that there was no provision in any of the resolutions for a convention to nominate a County Treasurer.

The Chairman responded that the County Treasurer question was a question for judicial decision, and it would not be wise to call a convention to nominate a candidate for that office until it was seen whether there was to be a vacancy in the Treasurer's office or not.

The question was called on Mr. Bigelow's amendment for the conventions on the first Tuesday of May, and upon a vote being taken the Chairman declared it was not carried.

A division was called for and Mr. C. L. Magee moved that the ayes and nays be called, which was ordered by the Chair.

At this point Major Negley withdrew his resolution for a Convention on the 25th of April. This left but two motions—Mr. Fetterman's for June 6, and Mr. Bigelow's, for May 2.

The committee then proceeded to vote upon Mr. Bigelow's amendment by calling the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted: Yeas 54, nays 88—majority against 34. So Bigelow's resolution was defeated.

The question was then called on Mr. Fetterman's resolution providing for fourteen different conventions on the 6th of June, and it was passed by a large majority.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Fetterman said he would now offer some resolutions, which he hoped would meet with the unanimous approval of the committee. They were read as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county view with indignation and shame the criminal behavior of the late Secretary of War in accepting bribes for the appointment to office within his gift, and we demand that he shall be brought to an early trial and subjected to the full penalties of the law.

Resolved, That the persistent fight against the efforts of the Democrats in Congress to throw obstructions in the way of its investigation, and to cripple the prosecution against him, by creeping secured witnesses out of the way.

Resolved, That the Republican party have no sympathy with unfaithfulness in office—as has been shown by its readiness at all times to bring all wrong-doers to justice—and the best interests of the country demand that it shall be utterly overthrown by defeat at the polls and its candidates those only who are above suspicion.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. I. N. Patterson moved the appointment of a committee of five to arrange for places to hold the fourteen conventions. The motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed the committee as follows: I. N. Patterson, Frank P. Case, Walton Woolsey, Ralph J. Richardson and Charles S. Fetterman.

Mr. Case moved the appointment of a committee to procure permanent headquarters for the committee for the campaign. Adopted, and Messrs. Case, Bigelow and Matthews were appointed.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

General Fred. E. Foster.

General Fred. E. Foster died at Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday last. The deceased was a well-known journalist, and was for several years connected with the press of this city as a reporter. He was born at Thomaston, Me., July 22, 1825, but during his boyhood his parents removed first to New York city and afterward to Bloomfield, N. J. He entered Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., but on account of failing health he was unable to finish the course and went to live with his grandfather at Newcastle, Pa. There he met Bayard Taylor, and together they spent some four years in the printing office of the *Gazette*, published by Henry C. Evans. Young Foster and Taylor subsequently established the "Double Pica *Pioneer*," but after two years Taylor left him. Soon Foster sold out at Phœnixville and went to Fredonia, New York, where he remained for a few years as the editor of the Fredonia *Press*. He was next known as the editor of the Panama *Star and Herald*, during the Isthmus; afterward as editor of the Aspinwall *Courier*, on the other side of the Isthmus, for which paper he remained for a short time, when he purchased an interest in a Wheeling newspaper and removed to that city.

During the first two years of the rebellion General Foster was with the Army of the Potomac as a newspaper correspondent. He should have stated before that while residing in this city General F. was married to Miss Logan. Of this marriage there was with the army before Richmond his wife died at the home of her parents in Manchester.

After remaining with the army for some time as a newspaper correspondent General Foster received the appointment of Adjutant General on the staff of Governor Pierpoint, of West Virginia, in which position he served for several months. He subsequently re-entered the editorial profession, as managing editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, finally control ed by Colonel Forney. While in this position his zeal in obtaining and publishing news of army movements provoked the wrath of Secretary Stanton, the result of which was that General Foster was provided with quarters in the old Capitol Prison, in which he was subsequently released, however, through the intercession of Colonel Forney. He was afterward identified with the Union army, and at the close of the war he was assigned to a prominent position in the Pension office, which he held till his death. He was married to Miss Wade (the widow of a purser in the navy), in Washington city since the close of the war, who survives him.

Three Frame Stables Burned.

At a quarter before two o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was signaled from station 35, corner of Wylie avenue and Washington street. Flames were then issuing from a frame stable on the rear, near Colwell street. The firemen promptly responded, and made most excellent time, as was shown by the fact that before the second round had been struck upon the fire bell, the down town companies and the Niagara Hose Company were on Wylie avenue. When they reached the scene, which was some four squares beyond the station signaled from, the flames had communicated to two other adjoining stables. The fire was extinguished in a very few minutes, but the buildings were rendered almost useless. The loss of feed and all will reach about $900. The stables were owned by the Ewart heirs and occupied respectively by William Shore, William Todd and John Spelkner. At the time of the fire the officer on whose beat it occurred was at Clark and Townsend streets, attending to some noisy people, and where he could not have seen the blaze. The alarm was given by evidence that the fire had been set. Another when discovered, is the fact that as soon as he sounded the alarm the operator looked out of City Hall and could see a great blaze.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

His Message to Councils Stating His Objections to the Appropriation Ordinance.

He Claims that it Levies Taxes Illegally.

At the meeting of Councils this afternoon the following message from Mayor McCarthy will be presented:

PITTSBURGH, March 13, 1876.

To the President and members of the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: I return to you the ordinance "Levying taxes, assessing water rents and making appropriations for the year 1876," without my approval. My objections will be found in the context of what follows: The following notes from the clerk to the County Commissioners will show that the county valuation within the city for taxable purposes for the year 1876 is $105,500,000.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, March 10, 1876.

To whom it may concern, Greeting:

I do hereby certify that the levy of tax to meet the current expenses of the county of Allegheny for the year 1876 has been made on the basis of valuation for the year 1875, and that the said basis, after making due allowance for abatements, and the withdrawal of the Thirty-seventh ward, is estimated at about $105,500,000 within the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburgh and upon the said amount the tax is levied. GEORGE ALEXANDER,

For County Commissioners.

From the above amount of $105,500,000 must be deducted the sum of $19,964,444, the city and rural tax, which will leave a taxable valuation in round numbers of $85,500,000. On this basis a comparison of the face of the ordinance with approximate results will show as follows:

	Face of Ordinance.	Estimated Receipts.
City tax, 4 mills.....	$180,000	$ 587,344
Water Works Int. tax, 4 of 5 mills.....	360,000	244,726
Sinking Fund tax, 1 mill.....	120,000	116,859
Fire tax, 1 1-10 mills.....	132,000	191,519
Lawrenceville Special tax, ⅘ mills.....	3,250	7,203
Old City Special tax, ⅗ mills.	7,000	52,816
	$802,250	$1,200,441
Deduct 19 per cent. for lost taxes, etc..		120,044
	$1,080,000	
Deduct amount on face of ordinance..	942,250	
	$ 138,150	

You will see from this approximate estimate that in the different wards where taxes are levied, there will be an excess of $138,000 over and above that estimated in the ordinance. A very large portion of this excess comes from a failure to comply with the law which requires that the ordinance shall *define "the object or purpose of each appropriation" and "be made for that year."* Had this been done the excess would have been considerably less. For instance, the appropriation for old city special Sinking Fund is $7,000. The amount likely to be collected is $47,584, while the interest to be paid is $25,000, and the amount to be placed in the sinking fund is $5,000, aggregating $30,000, and leaving an over taxation in this one item of $15,584. As the law limits the amount to be provided for in the estimate for the year, the addition of a surplus of $15,584 is illegal. And the same objection, only in a less degree to the Lawrenceville special tax.

The next question to be considered is what shall be done with the surplus receipts over the face of the ordinance. Since I have declared the ordinance void, including the appropriations, 160 feet high, over which the chimneys rise.

The following stocks were sold last Friday evening at the real estate and stock sales rooms of Thos. E. Stewart, 65 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street:

German National Bank.....	$155 25
Iron City National Bank.....	90
Mechanics' National Bank.....	20 50
Fourth National Bank.....	107
Ewart Street Bridge.....	40 37½
Union Insurance Company.....	40 50
20 acres Dent county, Mo., land, per acre.....	40

In October last, on the petition of the Soho and Pleasant Valley Railway Company, Common Pleas No. 1 granted a perpetual injunction, restraining the Company from operating on the public ferry across the Monongahela river at Soho, from the foot of Brady street to the foot of Twenty-second street, in the Twenty-fifth ward. On Saturday, the Ferry Company complained to the court that Regan was running a ferry across the river, between the points and carrying persons and freight, in disregard of the injunction. The court granted a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt. The rule was made returnable on Saturday next.

Concert.

To-morrow evening a vocaland instrumental concern will be given in the Sandusky street Baptist Church, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Sunday school. Among those who will take part are Misses Smythe and Colville, in solos, and the well-known Allegheny quartette, the choruses, which will consist of sixty voices. The entertainment should not miss the opportunity to enjoy a rare treat.

From the St. Louis Globe.]

The Successful Physician.

There is probably no man to whom the community owe so much as to the honest, fair-spoken physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. Really skillful physicians are not a few, numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, may well claim the reader's attention. Dr. Pierce is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The public is always at fault in these days of complicated disorders and high-pressure living is the "Specialist," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such his line is Dr. Pierce. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well-worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. Pierce will doubtless make his name familiar as "Household words." MWF&*

Spring Boot and Shoe Trade

With the opening of the spring months we find that our wholesale merchants have made extensive preparations to meet the wants of their customers; not the least among which is to be found the old established and reliable wholesale boot and shoe house of Messrs. J. H. Borland & Co., Nos. 53 and 55 Wood street, where you will find a large assortment of all qualities of boots, shoes and gaiters, which they are offering at extremely low prices. We respectfully invite an inspection of their immense stock of choice new goods, guaranteeing the very best bargains in every department.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty. at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty, at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Grocers and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and cornmeal call at the German Steam Flour Mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny City. MWF

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty, at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty. at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Photographing in Pittsburgh.

The finest photographs produced in the country are made in this city by Mr. Davis Mahan, No. 43 Fifth avenue, an artist without a superior in his line in New York or Philadelphia. This is attested almost every day by persons who have obtained pictures from leading establishments in those cities, and who say that "None are so good as Mahan's." Mr. Mahan is a practical chemist, which gives him a decided advantage over all other photographers in this section. The shadows on his pictures are soft and mellow, giving the likeness a most natural and life-like appearance. His facilities for executing first class work are unsurpassed, and his light is good in all sorts of weather. He is now making several new styles of pictures of the finest designs, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. One of these which is a medallion made without enamel and not liable to get scratched like other pictures. The specimen portraits on exhibition at Mr. Mahan's parlors abundantly testify to his superiority as an artist and every picture given out is equally as good as the finest of these. While Mr. Mahan has long held the first place among Pittsburgh photographers, he has not been content to rest on his well earned reputation, but has all the time putting forth his best efforts to attain a still higher plane of excellence, and consequently is today turning out a better picture than ever before.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty, at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty, at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Railway Matters.

New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago—Receiver Appointed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Judge Wood, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day appointed Thomas A. Alexander, of New York, Receiver of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, and directed the payment of wages and supply bills incurred while operating.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Litigation

BOSTON, March 11.—The Supreme Court, in the suit of N. C. Munson vs. the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, has rendered a decision by which it is settled that a Lien upon the property by attachment is preserved by the Bankrupt act. In this case the plaintiff sought to recover $873,312 23 for building the road and filling flats belonging to the defendants, and to secure his claim he attached all the property owned by the corporation.

Trustees of Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Judge Yaple to-day appointed General Godfrey Weitzel and Henry Mack Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Sudge Taft and Philip Heidelbach.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga county, has been selected Senatorial delegate from his district to the Republican State Convention.

Alexander Patton, Senatorial, and Aber Ross, Representative, are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Greene county.

Daniel Mosier will represent the Fifth district of Luzerne county in the Democratic State Convention. B. D. Koons has been elected from the Second district in the same county.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty. at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Repairing Fine Carriages a Specialty, at H. Richard Davis', 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Man Drawn Through Rolls.

A shocking accident occurred on Friday evening at the rolling mill of Lewis, Bailey, Palzell & Co., Sharpsburg, which is likely to prove fatal. Mr. Edward Ray, a shipping clerk, and employed at six o'clock, and when near a train of rolls stooped down. His coat was caught by the band, and he was drawn through the spindles. His body was literally mashed into a jelly. His head, one arm and both legs in going through the space, which was not more than nine inches in size. The spindles, or, and at the part nearest the journals are not more than four inches apart. Fortunately the engineman, hearing the machinery stop opening, but one of his legs was terribly crushed by being drawn through such narrow space. He was then dropped their work and ran to the spot expecting to find Ray smashed to a jelly but found their surprise he was alive and conscious. Physicians of the neighborhood and Dr. Leasure, of Allegheny, were summoned. Upon examination it was discovered that one leg from the thigh down was terribly bruised, and that some of the ribs on one side had been driven in, some of them penetrating his lungs. Ray is about thirty years of age, is married, and resides on North Canal street, Sharpsburg. His life was despaired at last accounts.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Florences closed one of the most successful weeks in the history of the Opera House, on Saturday evening. At this season the orchestra had to take "back seats"—back of the stage, and every part of the theater was filled to its utmost. "Pinafore" would have filled the house for another week.

Miss Lillie Eldridge.

Miss Lillie Eldridge, a talented young actress, who has been favorably known as an average share of personal beauty, will make her reappearance as the Opera House this evening, after an absence of three years. During her first visit she impressed all who saw and heard her as a lady of far more than ordinary abilities, and as one destined to make for herself a high place in the dramatic field. Our Eastern exchanges speak very favorably of her personation of such characters as *Juliet*, and say that she is the accomplished lady and actress she is. She will introduce two new plays this week—"Tempted," a society drama of much strength, and affording opportunities for a number of the supporting actors and actresses to distinguish themselves; and "Robin Gray's Wife." Wherever these plays have been produced they have crowded the parquet and filled the theaters with admiring audiences. Miss Eldridge should be welcomed back by a full house.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Garetta troupe of gymnasts: Adrienne Grey, vocalist; the Kine brothers, German and Romer, Budworth and Kaye, Alice Bateman, Minnie Baker, Billy Noonan, Etta May, the female minstrel troupe, and the Fred Leslie Band, of the first-class people engaged for this week at the popular Trimble's Varieties, Admirable performances will be given this evening, and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.

This first-class troupe will give entertainments at Library Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings. It numbers thirty good performers. Seats may be had at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Soldiers and Sailors' Journal.

The second number of this valuable publication has come to hand. Like the first, it contains very much of interest to old soldiers and sailors, and especially those now connected with the Grand Army of the Republic or National Guard. We are pleased to see that Colonel R. B. Beath has taken the position of managing editor of the *Journal*. This insures efficiency in its conduct and augurs most favorably for its success.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

Meeting of the House for Debate.

The Currency Question Discussed

The Back Salary Grab Returns to Plague Its Inventors.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1876.

HOUSE.

MR. ATKINS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for certain Sioux Indians. Passed.

The House then, at half past twelve P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Judicial and Legislative appropriation bill.

MR. WILLIS, who had not concluded his speech yesterday, resumed the floor and proceeded with his remarks in favor of honest currency as the only safety for honest men.

MR. SEELYE made a speech on the same side of the question. He attributed the instability of the currency to the fact that the acts of Congress on the subject were so uncertain, and said that the instability would continue as long as the currency was established on the present basis. He argued that paper currency rested on no solid ground of industry, and that, when labor was paid for in it, labor was cheated, and therefore it was that industry was paralyzed. He declared that any further inflation of the currency would be followed by disaster and national humiliation, because repudiation would then become as inevitable as the ultimate recovery from the current wide spread. The resumption of specie payments was the only course left, and it would be advocated by every wise man; but how to reach it? *Hic labor, hoc opus, est.* Here, he was free to admit, was the gravest financial difficulty. It was much easier to say that a further inflation of the currency would lead to repudiation and that a continuance of the present system meant inevitable ruin, than it was to seek a safe and speedy road to financial solvency; but wise and patriotic people were not or ought not to be unmanned by such a problem, and a brave people were not or ought not to be discouraged. There were only three possible ways in which specie payment could be reached, and only one that was sure to succeed. The first was an accumulation of coin in the United States Treasury sufficient to permit the successful reimagination of specie payment; but any sufficient accumulation of gold would be followed by such financial disaster all over the globe as would compel a renunciation of the plan. The second method was to retire from circulation a portion of the greenback currency out of the surplus revenue of the Government. But there was no such surplus as would warrant any hope from that method. The third and only honest way that was left was to authorize the change of currency into interest-bearing bonds of the Government, payable principal and interest in gold. There was no other way practicable for returning to specie payment.

MR. DELANO made a speech on the same side of the question.

MR. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania spoke on the subject of the Legislative appropriation bill. He had noticed that it appropriated $8,000 less than had been appropriated for the same purposes last year, and $7,000,000 less than had been asked in the estimates. He had examined the bill carefully in order to ascertain on what principle the reductions were made, and had reached the conclusion that the only principle was that of the belligerent Indian at Donnybrook Fair—wherever he saw a head to hit it. The committee had gone through the different departments of the government—the War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior and Agriculture, and wherever they saw the head of a poor clerk, an auditor, a comptroller or an assistant secretary, they hit his head. (Laughter.) In this way some of the best officers of the government had been cut down. He criticised the various proposed reductions of salaries, including the compensation of Senators and members, and quoted from Mr. Randall's speech, delivered a couple of years ago, in favor of paying members $7,500 a year. He would not say that the bill was got up for "buncombe" and for electioneering purposes, but he was bound to say that there was no principle in the bill that was worthy of consideration. The true principle on which reductions of expenditure should be made was to cut off all supernumerary officials and to cease making appropriations for public buildings for which there was no immediate necessity.

MR. RANDALL replied to Mr. Townsend; said he knew that his colleague on the committee would be brought up on this bill, and therefore he was not unprepared for it. He opposed the Twenty-fifth section when it was believed. He had gone home after that speech and after that vote, and some of his constituents condemned them. They had given him credit for sincerity and honesty, and had returned him to this House, in consequence of which he now occupied the exalted post to which the Speaker had assigned him. Still, he was not unmindful of the fact that the American people condemned that act, and he was fair and manly enough to say so. In accordance with that judgment of the American people, he stood there seeking to remedy what the people had condemned. The Democratic majority in the House meant to have economy and retrenchment; they meant to inflate the currency as far as it could be done without offending the Government. The committee had made reductions in the judiciary, but had reduced all salaries over $1,200 ten per cent., with the exception of Cabinet officers and the judges of the Supreme Court. The salary of the President had been reduced to the original $25,000 after the 4th of March next. The committee had also made a reduction of twenty per cent. in the clerical force of the departments. They had endeavored to be as distasteful to him as to anybody, and nobody would suffer from the reduction relatively more than himself. He was here to execute the will of the people, plainly expressed. The politicians Secretary of the Treasury had informed Congress that nothing could save the Treasury from bankruptcy except economy in expenditure, and he meant that the Treasury should never approach that position while the Democratic party was in power in the House. Gentlemen on the other side talked about economy, but when they came to practical questions immediately they threw every obstacle in the way. He was glad to say, however, that there were some honest exceptions on the other side of the House, for the Republican members of the Appropriation Committee had, in the main, supported the majority of these reductions.

MR. WHYTE—Do I understand the gentleman to say that he realized the fact that the country condemned his vote on the back salary question?

MR. RANDALL—It is none of your